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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

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Attorney Docket No.	7480-PA1CP2
First Inventor or Application Identifier	J Eric Berge et al.
Title	VACUUM PNEUMATIC SYSTEM FOR CONVEYANCE OF ICE
Express Mail Label No.	EM432835078US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents

ADDRESS TO:

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Washington, DC 20231

1. ☒ *Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification [Total Pages 70]
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
-Descriptive title of invention
-Cross References to Related Applications
-Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
-Reference to Microfiche Appendix
-Background of the Invention
-Brief Summary of the Invention
-Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
-Detailed Description
-Claims(s)
-Abstract of the Disclosure
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 15]
4. ☐ Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 4]
a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63 (d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 16 completed)
i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)
Signed Statement attached deleting inventor(s)
named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R.
§§1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b)
5. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
6. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
(if applicable, all necessary)
a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
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ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

7. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
8. ☒ 37 CFR § 373(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☒ Power of Attorney
9. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
10. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
11. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
12. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)
13. ☐ *Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application, Status still proper and desired (PTO/SB/09-12)
14. ☐ Certified copy of Priority Documents(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)
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16. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment

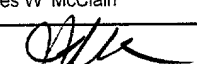
☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☒ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior Applications Nos 09/207,075 and 09/128,050

Prior application information: Examiner _____ Group / Art Unit _____

For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

17. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Name	BROWN, MARTIN, HALLER & McCLAIN, LLP				
Address	1660 UNION STREET				
City	SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101-2926				
Country	USA	Telephone	(619) 238-0999	Fax	(619) 238-0062

Name (Print/Type)	James W McClain	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	24,536
Signature		Date	July 30, 1999

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VACUUM PNEUMATIC SYSTEM FOR CONVEYANCE OF ICE**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

This application is a continuation-in-part of Application Ser. No. 09/207,075, filed December 7, 1998, which in turn is a continuation-in-part of Application Ser. No. 09/128,050, filed August 3, 1998, both of like title.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION*Field of the Invention:*

The invention herein relates to pneumatic conveyor systems. More particularly it relates to a vacuum pneumatic conveyor system for the rapid and efficient conveyance of ice.

Description of the Prior Art:

In many commercial establishments there are ice dispensers from which patrons, employees or both can collect ice pieces (such as ice cubes) for chilling beverages or for other purposes. Among the most common examples of such establishments are the "fast food" restaurants. In a typical fast food restaurant there will be a single large ice making machine in the kitchen area which manufactures large quantities of ice cubes. In the food serving area (behind the counter) and/or in the customer service area (in front of the counter) there will be at least one and usually several beverage and ice dispensing machines. Those behind the counter will be utilized by the serving staff to prepare iced beverages for window service to drive-up patrons or for counter service, while those in the customer service area will be used directly by the patrons. Commonly a patron will order and receive his or her food tray along with an empty beverage cup at the counter. The patron will then take the empty cup and food to a nearby beverage and ice dispenser, fill the cup with ice and a beverage, and then take the food and the chilled beverage to the dining area.

Such beverage and ice dispensing machines do not normally manufacture ice. Rather, each contains an internal bin which holds a limited quantity of ice cubes. The ice cubes can be dispensed from the bin by the patron's manipulation of a lever or other control which opens a dispensing chute and

allows ice to fall into the patron's cup which is held below the discharge end of the chute. It will be readily appreciated that during busy times of the day, such as meal hours, a large number of patrons and/or service staff will be using such dispensing devices and the ice bins in the dispensers will frequently run out of ice. When this happens with a patron-area dispenser the patrons will be understandably annoyed. When it happens with a dispenser used by the serving staff, service to drive-up and counter patrons will be impeded and such patrons will become annoyed by having to wait for long periods of time to receive their beverages. To avoid this problem, such restaurants commonly assign an employee to monitor the ice and beverage dispensers and to keep the ice bins adequately full by periodically hand-carrying quantities of ice from the ice making machine in the kitchen to the dispensing machines. However, for many reasons such periodic manual refilling of the ice bins often does not get accomplished; the assigned employee may be busy at other tasks or may be forgetful, the restaurant may be especially crowded and busy, patrons may be dispensing ice in larger quantities or more rapidly than anticipated, and so forth. Whatever the cause, the failure of the restaurant to provide adequate quantities of ice upon patrons' demand is a constant and real source of customer dissatisfaction.

Other establishments also need effective ice manufacture and distribution. Many restaurants other than fast food restaurants have salad bars, seafood bars, smorgasbords, dessert bars and the like where food must be kept chilled on beds of ice. Since the ice beds are exposed to the restaurants' normal room temperatures, the ice rapidly melts and must be periodically replenished. Similarly, cafeterias routinely place plates of salads and desserts, containers of beverages, and similar foods on beds of ice to stay chilled until selection by patrons. Again the ice beds rapidly melt and must be replenished. The same is true of supermarkets, grocery stores, and meat and fish markets, where many fresh vegetables and especially meats and seafood are displayed on beds of ice to keep them chilled.

Outside the restaurant, grocery and food service fields, hotels and motels provide ice vending machines available to guests so that the guests can fill room ice buckets and have ice available for beverages in their own rooms. In the

1 hotel/motel setting the vending device will be an actual ice maker, similar to the
2 one used in a restaurant kitchen. However, since a number of such ice makers
3 are needed to server guests throughout the facility, the overall cost is high.
4 Therefore hotels and motels seek to minimize the number of such machines they
5 have on the premises while yet providing a sufficient quantity of ice available to
6 satisfy guests' demands. However, because the number of machines is kept to
7 a minimum, many guests find that the location of the closest ice machine is
8 inconvenient to their rooms. Conversely, those whose rooms are close to the ice
9 making machines frequently complain about the traffic and noise associated with
10 other guests coming to obtain ice.

11 Further, ice is commonly used in hospitals for a number of purposes,
12 including providing chilled beverages to patients and staff and filling ice packs
13 for patient treatment. As with hotels and motels, hospitals normally use ice
14 making machines, but again because of the cost the number of such machines
15 is kept to a minimum consistent with patient service and care. However,
16 because of the minimum number of machines, frequently hospital staff find that
17 they must walk long distances to obtain ice from the closest vending machine,
18 extending the time away from their assigned posts.

19 Manual transport and replenishment of ice is often unsanitary and unsafe.
20 Such introduces the real possibility of contamination of the ice, since the person
21 handling the ice may be ill or dirty, or the ice, while open to the ambient
22 atmosphere may come into contact with bacteria, dirt, or other contaminants. Ice
23 frequently spills while being transported, and if not promptly cleaned up will melt,
24 causing dangerously slippery floors. Also, manually moving ice can cause injury
25 to the workers, such as back injuries from lifting heavy containers of ice or
26 injuries from falling while attempting to dump the ice into the dispensers (which
27 are normally elevated).

28 In the past there have been numerous systems for pneumatically
29 conveying ice from an ice making machine to one or more ice dispensers using
30 "positive pressure" air, i.e. air at a pressure above ambient. For instance, a
31 convenient system which includes provision for storage of manufactured ice until
32 needed for conveyance to the dispensers is described in U.S. Patent No.

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1 5,660,506 (Berge et al.). Numerous other systems are also known. Most of
2 these systems operate at low positive pressure and high air flow volume. A few
3 use higher pressure air at lower flow volume.

4 In the past vacuum systems have not been widely used as alternatives to
5 high pressure air systems, especially in the conveyance of ice, and particularly
6 over extended distances. A vacuum system for movement of fish from fishing
7 boats to wharfside fish processing plants has been disclosed in U.S. Patent No.
8 4,394,259 (Berry et al.). In the disclosed system, a wharf-mounted vacuum lift
9 is used to draw fish out of the hold of a fishing boat and up to an elevated
10 position, and then the fish drop by gravity to a belt conveyer system at the
11 entrance to a wharfside processing plant. The total travel distance of the fish is
12 short. Since the purpose of the system is to empty a boat's hold as quickly as
13 possible, so that the boat can move away from the wharf, there is no provision
14 for metering the movement of the fish, or for moving the fish only on demand, or
15 for directing the fish into several different routing paths. Further, the system
16 appears to be prone to frequent blockages, since no structure is shown which
17 would prevent an excessive number of fish from being drawn into the inlet of the
18 vacuum line simultaneously and becoming jammed together at the inlet, thus
19 requiring the system to be shut down so that the blockage can be removed.

20 Prior art systems are usually "closed path" systems, which means that
21 somewhere in the system there is a restriction or block which prevents devices
22 such as cleaning equipment from being run completely through the system. A
23 few prior art systems have been capable of using liquid cleaners, but most
24 systems have required mechanical scouring involving equipment rather than
25 chemicals, so that the systems must be at least partially dismantled to provide
26 access to the interiors.

27 28 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

29 The apparatus and method described and claimed as the present
30 invention provide for a simple, economical and convenient vacuum pneumatic
31 system for conveying ice on an as-required basis from an ice supply source
32 (e.g., an ice maker) to one or more locations remote from that source. The

1 system can be configured to convey the ice automatically and on various
2 schedules or on demand to the numerous dispensing or end use locations to
3 maintain adequate quantities of ice on hand at such locations at all times. Hand
4 carrying or trucking of quantities of ice to fill storage, processing or dispenser
5 bins is eliminated. By use of unique ice accumulators in the system ahead of the
6 dispensers, the system can be operated essentially continuously, even as
7 quantities of ice are being discharged to the dispensers.

8 The invention is designed to convey ice pieces to selected remote
9 locations and keep adequate supplies of ice on hand at those locations for
10 dispensing to restaurant patrons and employees, hotel and motel guests,
11 hospital staff and others similarly situated. The system can be arranged with a
12 central ice making machine in a location readily available for service but where
13 it does not interfere with establishment operations, patrons or employees, and
14 the ice can be readily vacuum conveyed to dispensing machines which are
15 conveniently located for use by establishment patrons and employees. Since
16 dispensing devices are less costly than ice making devices, an optimum number
17 of dispensing devices can be placed at various convenient locations. The
18 system can also be configured such that additional dispensing locations can
19 subsequently be added or under-utilized ones can be eliminated from the system
20 without the need to change the basic system configuration or the central ice
21 making apparatus.

22 Importantly, the system can also be configured with intermediate large
23 storage ice receptacles, from which ice can be dispensed to numerous smaller,
24 local end use dispensers. Such intermediate receptacles further aid in permitting
25 the system to operate generally continually at uniform ice production rates, while
26 still providing for adequate ice availability at the end user dispensers even during
27 periods of high ice demand.

28 Further, noise-generating components such as an ice making machine
29 and the vacuum pump can be placed in their own sound proofed enclosure or
30 room. This isolates the noise of the components from working areas, patron
31 areas, guest areas, patient areas, etc. It also allows the ice maker or vacuum
32 pump to work efficiently and saves on energy costs, since the heat generated by

1 these devices can be isolated and does not add to the cooling load in adjacent
2 working, dining, living or patient areas.

3 Since the system operates by vacuum rather than positive pressure, and
4 since the accumulation chambers release ice without velocity or air noise, the
5 delivery of ice is accomplished in a much quieter manner than has been the case
6 with prior systems.

7 The present system also has the capability of being readily cleanable,
8 which is of course very important when ice is to be conveyed. The ice
9 conveyance conduits of the present system may, if desired, be chilled conveying
10 lines, which results in efficient transport of the frozen items with no significant
11 thawing in transit.

12 Essentially the system in its basic form receives ice from an ice source,
13 such as a commercial ice maker which makes ice cubes, and conveys that ice
14 under vacuum through an ice conduit from the ice source to a receptor at the
15 remote location. The receptor may be any device which holds, reconveys and/or
16 dispenses ice. Typical receptors include ice dispensers, ice/beverage
17 dispensers (IBDs), accumulators, air lock devices, bins, large scale storage
18 facilities and the like; multiple receptors in series and/or parallel are common.
19 The source of vacuum is normally a vacuum pump in fluid communication with
20 the ice conduit through a vacuum line. "Vacuum" as used herein means
21 "negative gas pressure," (i.e., gas pressure reduced below ambient pressure).

22 The vacuum pump creates negative gas pressure within the conduit which
23 causes the ice to be conveyed by "pulling" (rather than by "pushing" as positive
24 pressure prior art systems have done) to the receptor.

25 Numerous variations and embodiments of the system are possible.
26 These involve incorporation into the system of one or more diverters or
27 diverter/shifters which permit the routing of ice and/or vacuum into and through
28 multiple pathways to any of a plurality of receptors. Such diversions may include
29 both increasing diversions, where additional paths are opened, and decreasing
30 diversions, where multiple parts are combined.

31 The ice may be sent directly to receptors which themselves can dispense
32 ice (and often also beverages) to end users, or may be sent to accumulators,

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1 which hold quantities of ice and then release them to other accumulators or ice
2 dispensers, or may be sent to air lock devices, which permit the ice to be
3 projected substantial distances, to permit filling of large or mobile containers.

4 The system may incorporate intermediate storage of ice, so that
5 intermediate storage containers may be filled while end user ice demand is low
6 and then be used to dispense the stored ice during high demand periods when
7 the ice sources cannot produce new ice fast enough to keep up with the
8 demand.

9 Therefore, in one apparatus embodiment, the invention involves
10 apparatus for conveying ice in the form of a plurality of pieces each having
11 physical characteristics amenable to transport by negative air pressure
12 pneumatic conveyance, from a source of the ice to a remote location under the
13 negative air pressure, which comprises a hollow elongated ice conduit
14 connecting the source of ice and the remote location and providing ice
15 communication therebetween; a receptor at the remote location for receiving the
16 ice; and a vacuum pump in fluid communication through a vacuum line with the
17 receptor for withdrawing air from the conduit and creating a vacuum comprising
18 the negative air pressure in the conduit, the negative air pressure causing the ice
19 to traverse the conduit from the source into the receptor.

20 In other apparatus embodiments, the invention involves the receptor being
21 an ice dispensing device or ice/beverage dispensing device, single or double
22 accumulator(s) each having therein an openable gate for release therefrom at
23 the remote location of accumulated pieces of ice conveyed thereto from the
24 source, or an air lock device which is connected to the ice conduit on an
25 upstream side and which has an inlet for pressurized air from a source thereof
26 on a downstream side and another conduit extending from the downstream side
27 for passage of the pressurized air, such that ice entering the air lock device from
28 the ice conduit passes through the air lock device and propelled through the
29 another conduit at high velocity by the pressurized air.

30 In yet other apparatus embodiments, the invention involves sensors for
31 detecting the presence or absence of ice in the receptor, and, when the
32 presence of the ice is detected in the receptor, determining the quantity of ice

1 into the receptor without diversion of any ice pieces into the first vacuum line.

2 In yet another method or process embodiment, the invention involves
3 introducing a liquid cleaner into the ice conduit, conveying the liquid cleaner
4 through the conduit by the negative air pressure and contacting substantially all
5 interior surfaces of the conduit for removal of contaminants therefrom, such that
6 the interior surfaces are cleaned of the contaminants by passage of the liquid
7 cleaner, and, optionally, also causing at least a portion of the liquid cleaner also
8 to pass through and contact substantially all interior surfaces of at least one of
9 the source of ice and the receptor, such that such that the interior surfaces are
10 cleaned of the contaminants by passage of the liquid cleaner.

11 In other process and apparatus aspects the invention involves apparatus
12 which operates to divert and return conveying air to the vacuum pump and
13 permit ice to continue to travel by momentum into a receptor. The same aspect
14 of the system can be used to remove some or all of water or other liquids from
15 the system.

16 In other method or process embodiments, the invention conveying the ice
17 through a plurality of serially connected conduits to reach a receptor, or
18 simultaneously routing ice and vacuum through a plurality of serially connected
19 paired ice conduits and vacuum lines to a receptor.

20 Also as a principal element in this invention is a unique type of diverter/air
21 shifter, which permits diversion of both air and ice through 2-4 different routes.

22 These and other embodiments, aspects, applications and variations of the
23 invention will be described below, with particular reference to the accompanying
24 Figures of the drawings.

25 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

26
27 Figure 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating the major components of the
28 system and the vacuum-driven movement of ice cubes, through the system from
29 the ice source to an ice receptor.

30 Figures 2 and 3 are schematic diagrams of an exemplary typical system
31 of the present invention, including single and multiple diversion of ice, parallel
32 diversion of ice and shifting of vacuum air flow, use of multiple ice sources, and

1 increasing and decreasing diverters.

2 Figure 4 is a pictorial diagram illustrating the various components of the
3 system, computer control of all or parts of the system, and typical types of ice
4 receptors.

5 Figure 5 is a side elevation view, partially in section, illustrating the
6 operation of the diversion separator.

7 Figure 5A is a side elevation view, partially in section, illustrating a means
8 to trap moisture which may be drawn into the vacuum line from the separator..

9 Figure 6 is an enlarged detail view of the beveled or chamfered edge of
10 an accumulator shown within the circle VI of Figure 4.

11 Figures 7A-12B are paired side elevation views of an accumulator as
12 operated by different means, with the A view showing the accumulator gate
13 closed and the B view showing the accumulator gate open.

14 Figures 13-17 are schematic diagrams of various exemplary embodiments
15 of the system of this invention, in which are shown various individual optional
16 components and operating modes.

17 Figure 18 is an oblique view, with portions cut away or rendered as
18 transparent, of one embodiment of an ice debridging device.

19 Figures 19-22 are schematic views from the top or side showing other
20 embodiments of ice debridging devices.

21 Figures 23-24 are side elevation views of curved conduits which may be
22 used when structural components of the building in which a system is installed
23 impair connections to and access between different portions of the system.

24 Figure 25 is a side elevation view illustrating an embodiment incorporating
25 an air lock device. Figure 25A is a partial side elevation view, partially in section,
26 illustrating a modification of the embodiment shown in Figure 25.

27 Figures 26A-32 are side elevation or oblique views illustrating various
28 aspects of the structure and operation of the diverter/shifters of the present
29 invention.

30 Figure 33 is a side elevation view and schematic diagram illustrating
31 automatic refilling of ice dispensers as the ice content is depleted by dispensing
32 of ice demanded by users.

1 Figure 34 is an oblique view similar to Figure 18, with portions cut away
2 or partially transparent, showing yet another embodiment of an ice debridging
3 device, in connection with alternative routing of ice into the system or into
4 storage.

5 Figure 35 is a side elevation view, partially in section, of a terminal portion
6 of the system configured for installation in a low clearance location.

7 Figures 36A, 36B and 36C are partial oblique views showing different
8 configurations of restrictors in accumulators to prevent backward movement of
9 ice.

10 11 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

12 For brevity herein, the "pieces" of ice which are conveyed will frequently
13 be exemplified and referred to simply as "ice cubes." It will be understood,
14 however, that the term "ice cubes" is not to be restricted solely to ice pieces of
15 essentially cubical shape, but will include ice pieces which have other
16 substantially regular shapes such as half moons, crescents, cylinders, disks and
17 various solid polygons. It is also intended to include pieces with irregular
18 shapes, such as those formed by crushing, fragmenting, chipping or otherwise
19 comminuting large solid blocks of ice into such irregular shapes. Ice which may
20 be conveyed by this systems includes those ice products commonly known as
21 "cube ice" (the above mentioned "ice cubes:), "nugget ice," "bridged ice,"
22 "granular ice," "chunk ice" and "crushed ice," or any other form or size of vacuum
23 pneumatically conveyable ice pieces, regardless of the name applied.

24 Further for brevity, the conveying gas will be exemplified by air, which will
25 be most commonly used. It is contemplated, however, that other gases which
26 are inert to ice, the environment and to the materials from which the system 2 is
27 constructed may also be used. Examples include carbon dioxide, nitrogen and
28 argon. Other gases, such as the remaining Group VIII gases (other than radon),
29 are possible, but are scarce and very expensive. Most other gases, such as
30 most nitrogen oxides, halides, hydrocarbons and halocarbons, are or may be
31 reactive with ice, corrosive to the system materials, hazardous to the
32 environment, or otherwise detrimental, and are therefore not contemplated for

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1 use. Air is most preferred, followed by nitrogen and argon, since all are readily
2 available, inert to ice and the system materials, inexpensive and can of course
3 be vented safely to the ambient atmosphere.

4 The invention will be best understood by reference to the drawings.
5 Reference is first made to Figures 1, 2 and 3, which illustrate graphically the
6 basic system 2 as well as two principal embodiments which include additional
7 variations. The basic system 2 as shown in Figure 1 includes ice source (IS) 1
8 which inserts the ice pieces (not shown here) into ice conduit 24 which provides
9 ice communication with receptor 3. Connecting to conduit 24 immediately
10 upstream the conduit's connection with receptor 3 is vacuum line 32, which
11 provides fluid communication between conduit 24 and vacuum pump (VP) 34.
12 Operation of vacuum pump 34 creates a negative air pressure throughout the
13 vacuum line 32 and conduit 24, which draws air in, usually at the ice source 1,
14 as indicated by 5. The air moving under the negative air pressure entrains the
15 ice cubes and pulls them through the conduit 24. The connection of vacuum line
16 32 and conduit 34 at 46 is configured (as will be described below) such that the
17 air flow is largely routed into the vacuum line 32 while the momentum of the
18 moving ice cubes cause them to continue on in conduit 24 into the receptor 3.
19 The moving air is vented by discharge from the vacuum pump 34 at 7.

20 Several typical, more complex, embodiments are illustrated by Figures 2
21 and 3. Figure 2 shows a system 2' which a main ice source 1 (IS-1) which puts
22 ice cubes (not shown here) into ice conduit 24. Conduit 24 leads to diverter 9
23 (D-1) and allows routing of ice to three alternative branch conduits 11, 13 and
24 15. Branch conduit 11 simply routes ice on to receptor 17 (R-1). Conduit 13
25 routes ice to a second diverter 19 (D-2) which in turn allows ice to be routed
26 alternatively through conduits 47 and 49 to receptors 21 (R-2) or 23 (R-3).
27 Diverters 9 and 19 can be considered to be "increasing" diverters, since they
28 increase the number of available paths for the ice passing through them. The
29 paths shown are of course exemplary, and it can be seen that any desired
30 combinations of diverters, branch conduits and receptors can be used, subject
31 only to the ability to create sufficient vacuum in each conduit. Also illustrated in
32 Figure 2 is the presence of a second ice source 25 (IS-2) which puts ice into ice

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1 conduit 27 which is shown as connecting directly to a third diverter 29 (D-3).
2 Alternatively conduit 27 could itself lead to intermediate diverters such as 31 (D-
3 4) and branch conduits such as 33 before reaching diverter 29. Conduit 15 from
4 diverter 9, conveying ice from ice source 1, is also connected to diverter 29. The
5 discharge conduit 35 from diverter 29 conveys ice to a fourth receptor 37 (R-4).
6 Diverter 29 can therefore be considered to be a "decreasing" diverter, since it
7 decreases the number of paths available to the ice passing through it. Diverter
8 29 also illustrates the ability of the present system to deliver ice from more than
9 one source to specific receptor. This can be important in ice conveyance
10 systems where large quantities of ice are needed at a receptor, i.e., more ice than
11 one ice source can be expected to provide, or where ice must be continually
12 available, so that one or more back up ice sources must be available in the event
13 of failure of a principal ice source.

14 Figure 2 illustrates an ice routing system, with ice diverters and receptors.
15 This particular type of embodiment does not include diversion or shifting of
16 vacuum routing through the system. Rather each individual receptor has its own
17 direct vacuum line connection to the vacuum pump 34 (or to some other vacuum
18 source), as indicated respectively at 39, 41, 43 and 45.

19 Figure 3 repeats the illustrative system 2' of Figure 2, but shows that
20 system modified to also route vacuum simultaneously with routing ice, by use of
21 paired branch ice conduits and vacuum lines and diverter/shifters in place of
22 simple diverters. Each of the diverter/shifters 9' (DS-1), 19' (DS-2) and 29 (DS-
23 3) is shown schematically as having two parts, the ice diverter (upper half of the
24 block) and vacuum shifter (lower half of the block). It will be seen that each
25 conduit from an ice source 1 (IS-1) or 25 (IS-2) leads through the diverter portion
26 of each diverter/shifter and on directly or indirectly to the respective receptors as
27 described above for Figure 2. In parallel, however, are branch vacuum lines
28 which provide air communication with vacuum pumps 34 (VP-1) or 34' (VP-2).
29 (Primed numerals indicate lines duplicated from Figure 2; additional vacuum
30 lines are designated 51, 53, 55 and 57.)

31 It will thus be seen that the ice vacuum conveyancing system of the
32 present invention is highly versatile and can be configured in any number of

different embodiments to accommodate any ice conveyancing requirements, from supplying a single receptor, such as a single ice dispenser or ice/beverage dispenser (IBD) in a small fast food restaurant or convenience store, to a large network of receptors distributed through a large building (such as a hotel, motel or hospital) or across a cluster or campus of buildings (such as a resort or medical complex).

Figure 4 illustrates the basic system 2 in more detail. The ice source 1, which may be an ice maker such as 6 (see Figure 13), a supply bin or container in which a large supply of ice is stored, an intermediate ("buffer") receptor, an entry port to which ice is delivered from another location, or any equivalent device, passes or discharges ice cubes 10 into conduit 24. Conduit 24 is as described connected in air communication with vacuum line 32 and vacuum pump 34 at diversion coupling 46. As the ice cubes 10 pass into coupling 46 their momentum carries them on into receptor 3, as indicated by arrow 59, while air is drawn out of coupling 46 into vacuum line 32 as indicated by arrow 61.

Receptor 3 is illustrated by three principal types of devices, each of which will be discussed in more detail below. The first receptor 3 is illustrated as an ice dispenser 66, or ice and beverage dispenser (IBD) 66. The second receptor 3 is illustrated as an ice accumulator 30, which holds the ice cubes 10 and then ejects them either automatically or upon some signal or manual action. The third receptor 3 is illustrated as an air lock device 63. Such an air lock device 85 may be used for several different functions. It may be used to project ice cubes over substantial distances, such as throughout a large ice storage container, bin or room. It may also be used at intermediate points in the conduits, as indicated at 63' in Figures 2 and 3, to allow incorporation of ice into the system at points other than regular ice sources such as 1 and 25. It may also be incorporated into other receptors, such as ice bins, to allow ice to be added to or removed from such receptors manually.

Figure 4 also illustrates schematically that operation of the entire system 2, or selected parts of it, can readily be controlled by a electronic controller 122, such as a microprocessor and associated electronic circuitry or a computer using conventional or custom designed computer software. The electronic controller

1 122 is connected by appropriate circuitry to conventional sensors, pump controls,
2 and the like. Further illustrations will be described below in conjunction with
3 Figures 16 and 17. Since such electronic control equipment and circuitry are
4 well known and may be readily selected and configured by those skilled in the
5 art for each embodiment of the invention, they do not need to be further
6 described in detail here.

7 Air entering the system at 5 may be filtered by filter 223 if desired, to
8 eliminate air-borne contaminants. This can be particularly important when the
9 system is used in restaurants where grease, oils and other materials from
10 cooking are always present in the air. Filer 223 will be replaceable and/or
11 cleanable to insure good air filtration and to minimize air pressure loss across the
12 filter.

13 The operation of the diversion separator 46 is illustrated in Figure 5. Ice
14 traveling in conduit 24 exits from conduit 24 through outlet 326 into separator 46.
15 Separator 46 is a chamber which has a significantly greater diameter than
16 conduit 24. Because of the greater diameter of separator 46, the flow rate of the
17 air moving under vacuum in conduit 24 drops off substantially as the air enters
18 separator 46. This reduces the momentum of the air and allows it to be drawn
19 into vacuum line 32 through opening 67 as indicated by arrow 61. The entrained
20 ice cubes 10, however, do not lose much momentum upon entry into separator
21 46, and therefore are carried on through separator 46 into the extension 24a of
22 conduit 24, as indicated by arrow 59, and then on to a receptor 3. It is possible
23 that there may be some entrained water 71 in the air stream, such as from ice
24 which may have melted, or water which was in the ice source 1 and was injected
25 into conduit 24 along with the ice cubes 10. Normally most, if not all, of this
26 water 71 will also have sufficient momentum to travel directly through separator
27 46 and into conduit extension 24a with the ice cubes 10. However, some portion
28 of the water 71 (usually no more than a small portion) may be drawn into line 32
29 through opening 67. Since water must not be allowed to be drawn into vacuum
30 pump 34, one or more moisture traps 73 will be incorporated into line 32, as
31 shown in Figure 5A. Each moisture trap may also contain a solid, granular
32 adsorbent 75 for moisture if desired. It may be useful to have at least two traps

73 in line 32, so that the second trap can serve to stop any moisture which passes the first trap, and can also serve to verify that no moisture passes the first trap. To aid in inspection of the system, it is preferred that the moisture traps 73 be made of a transparent material or at least have a transparent window set into the trap wall, so that the presence or absence of moisture in each trap, and the volume of moisture when present, can be visually ascertained. Each trap may also have an openable drain 77 to allow excess moisture to be drained from the trap and allow replacement of depleted adsorbent 75.

A simple embodiment of the system 2 involves direct discharge of ice cubes 10 into an ice dispenser or IBD 66, as illustrated in Figure 4. This can be accomplished merely by aligning the discharge end 326 of conduit extension 24a vertically over the opening 79 leading into the interior ice containment bin 148 within IBD 66. The ice 10 then falls freely into bin 148 as it exits the conduit extension 24a. If desired, an elongated receiver 153 may be placed around the discharge end of conduit extension 24a and opening 73 to insure that all ice cubes 10 fall into the bin 148. In the typical IBD, there are dispensing valves 146 to dispense beverages, which are supplied to the IBD 66 from remote beverage sources such as tanks, figals or bags-in-boxes through conduit 152. Typically several different beverages including soft drinks, water and fruit juices are available and the user selected the desired one by pressing one of the buttons 181 which opens a respective dispensing valve 146 in an appropriate one of the conduits to dispense the selected beverage into a cup or similar container 70 as shown at 83. The IBD also contains a discharge chute 68 to allow dispensing of ice 10 from bin 148 into a beverage container 70 or into any other convenient container, such as a hotel ice bucket 70' (Figure 33), on demand, such as by the user pressing button 85, which opens a gate or other closure (not shown) in the bottom of bin 148 for a period of time sufficient to dispense the desired amount of ice 10 into the user's container 70.

Commercial ice/beverage dispensers which can be adapted for use in the present invention are available from Lancer Corporation. In ice distribution systems which are in parallel with beverage distribution and replenishment systems such as in fast food restaurants or bars, it may be desirable to group

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1 beverage and ice supply conduits into a single bundle running from the ice and
2 beverage supply sources in the restaurant's kitchen area to each of the
3 beverage/ice dispensers 66 behind or in front of the service counter. Beverage
4 and ice conduits and vacuum lines can be sized such that all will fit within a 6 in
5 (15 cm) insulated duct.

6 It is anticipated that the most common embodiment of the invention will
7 be one in which a single or double accumulator is or is part of the receptor 3.
8 Several systems using accumulators 30 (or 30 and 56) are illustrated in the
9 Figures. An accumulator 30 is a hollow container with one end 42 attached to
10 the discharge end of conduit extension 24a with an opening 28 providing ice
11 communication between the two. The interior chamber 44 formed by wall 85 and
12 end 42 is open at the opposite end 87. End 87 is openably closed by gate 50,
13 which is hinged at 52. The accumulator 30 is preferably cylindrical in shape with
14 a circular radial cross section, but may have a square, rectangular or polygonal
15 cross section if desired. Similarly, the gate 50 may have the same shape, or
16 may be differently shaped, or may be subdivided into two or more segments, as
17 long as it serves to retain the ice within the accumulator and release it in
18 response to the pneumatic, electrical, mechanical or manual operating means.
19 The interior chamber 44 will have sufficient volume to contain a number of ice
20 cubes 10; the exact amount will vary according to the demands of ice supply to
21 be handled by each individual accumulator. The accumulator 30 may also if
22 desired have a water drain 72 to drain any significant amount of water. The
23 liquid drain line 72 may have an end gate 36 which, like gate 50, is held closed
24 when there is vacuum in the accumulator 30. When the vacuum is broken by
25 opening of gate 50, drain gate 36 opens of its own weight to allow accumulated
26 water from chamber 44 to flow out through drain 72 to a liquid discharge (not
27 shown). Since in most operations of the present system 2 the ice does not
28 undergo significant melting, most entrained water is drawn off into vacuum line
29 32 and ice quantities spend only a relatively short time in any accumulator, drain
30 36 is often not needed.

31 The orientation of the accumulator 30 may be vertical, horizontal or any
32 angle in between, as illustrated variously in the Figures, with the orientation of

1 the gate 50 hinged to accumulator 30 being such as to cover the open end 87
2 of the accumulator 30 and therefore dependent upon the configuration of the
3 end 87. Gate 50 will preferably open such that ice can be discharged downward,
4 as shown for example in Figures 4 and 7B. In other circumstances, the gate 50
5 will preferably open such that ice can be discharged in some other direction, as
6 shown in Figure 35.

7 The operation of the gate 50 may be by pneumatic, electrical, mechanical
8 or manual means. Each of Figures 7A-12B illustrates a typical operation under
9 one of these means. Considering first Figures 7A-7B and 8A-8B, illustrating a
10 pneumatic means for operation of the accumulator 30, as the cubes 10 exit from
11 the conduit extension 24a and fall into chamber 44, they accumulate at the lower
12 end 48 of accumulator 44 and at least some of them come into contact with gate
13 50. Gate 50 is hinged at 52 and is normally held firmly closed by the vacuum
14 created by vacuum pump 34 and seals the open end 48 of accumulator 30. As
15 the cubes 10 accumulate in chamber 44 and press against gate 50, the
16 increasing weight of the accumulating cubes exerts a "weight pressure" against
17 the inner side of gate 50, which eventually becomes sufficient to force gate 50
18 open against the sealing pressure created by the vacuum which is biasing gate
19 50 into the closed position, as shown in Figures 7B and 8B. This causes relief
20 of the vacuum during the period when gate 50 remains open. The opening of
21 gate 50 causes most or all of the accumulated cubes 10 to fall by gravity out of
22 accumulator 30 for collection as will be described below. The removal of that
23 portion of the weight pressure of the cubes allows the vacuum to be re-
24 established in accumulator 30 and the gate 50 is promptly drawn back to its
25 closed and sealed position. The re-establishment of the vacuum again causes
26 the air to be drawn through conduit 24, pulling additional cubes 10 toward the
27 accumulator 30. Since the above sequence of events can occur very quickly, the
28 opening and re-closing of gate 50 can allow the system to convey ice
29 substantially continually when the invention is in use, since the vacuum can
30 interrupted only for very short periods of time.

31 As an important alternative to opening of gate 50 by the biasing force of
32 the weight of the accumulated ice 10, one can also cause gate 50 to open by

1 relieving the vacuum in the accumulator 30 by external means. For instance, the
2 vacuum pump 34 can be shut off, or, as illustrated in Figures 15 or 16, the valve
3 181 or 100 between the accumulator 30 and the vacuum pump 34 can be
4 closed, so that air pressure rises in that portion of the system from ice source 1
5 through conduit 24 to accumulator 30 due to influx of ambient air through ice
6 source 1. The gate 50 is preferably hinged in a manner that upon relief of the
7 vacuum, it opens of its own weight, such as is shown in Figures 8A-8B. Relief
8 of vacuum in all or part of the system will also cause similar opening of other
9 gates and valves which are similarly hinged, and which are biased closed only
10 by the presence of the vacuum.

11 Electrical means of operating gate 50 are shown in Figure 9A-9B and
12 10A-10B. In Figure 9A an electromagnet 89 powered through wires 91, when
13 energized, holds gate 50 closed. Of course in this embodiment the gate 50 must
14 be made of a metal which is attracted to the magnet. Upon de-energizing the
15 magnet by cutting the power in wires 91, the gate 50 is released to fall open,
16 preferably of its own weight as in Figure 9B or by weight of the accumulated ice,
17 in a manner analogous to that shown in Figure 7B, discharging the ice. After
18 discharge of the ice 10, the gate 50 will stay open until the electromagnet 89 is
19 again energized. It may be desirable to spring load hinge 52 with a light torsion
20 spring, similar to but weaker than that shown in Figures 11A-11B, to bias the
21 gate 50 back toward the electromagnet 89 to assist the electromagnet 89 in
22 again closing the gate 50.

23 Another electrical means for operating gate 50 is shown in Figures
24 10A-10B, in which solenoid 93 powered through wires 95 is used to open and
25 close the gate 50. When solenoid 93 is energized, it draws in rod 97, which is
26 rotatably connected to gate 50 at 99, which pulls gate 50 closed. When the
27 solenoid 93 is de-energized, rod 97 is released and the gate 50 swings open of
28 its own weight as shown in Figure 10B or by weight of the accumulated ice,
29 again in a manner analogous to Figure 8B, causing rod 97 to extend. Upon
30 re-energizing of solenoid 93, rod 97 is retracted into the solenoid and pulls gate
31 50 closed again.

32 Figures 11A-11B illustrate a mechanical means for operating gate 50. In

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1 this embodiment hinge 52 is spring loaded by torsion spring 101. Spring 101
2 biases gate 50 closed and sustains that bias until the biasing force is exceeded
3 by the weight of the accumulated ice 10 in the chamber 44, upon which the gate
4 50 is biased open and the ice 10 is discharged. Following ice discharge, spring
5 101 again biases the gate 50 closed.

6 Figures 12A-12B illustrate a means of manual operation of gate 50. A
7 lever 103 is attached to gate 50 at hinge 52. The resistance in hinge 50 will be
8 great enough so that when lever 103 is positioned closed manually as shown in
9 Figure 12A, it will remain closed until the resistance force is exceeded by the
10 weight of the accumulated ice 10 in the chamber 44, upon which the gate 50 is
11 biased open, the ice 10 is discharged, and the lever is moved to position 103'.
12 The operator must then manually move the lever back to position 103 to close
13 the gate 50. If desired, hinge 52 may also be lightly spring loaded to assist in
14 reclosing the gate 50 and to add a biasing force to the resistance of hinge 52.

15 It is preferred that at least the portion of the edge of end 87 be beveled
16 or chamfered as shown in Figure 6 or rounded as shown in Figures 11A and
17 11B. Such beveling or chamfering to form a sharp or "knife" edge or rounding
18 to form a curved edge prevents ice cubes from becoming lodged between a
19 straight edge and the gate 50 and thus holding the gate 50 open. When the
20 edge is beveled, chamfered or rounded, an ice cube in contact with such an
21 edge will be dislodged by the gate 50 and will not block closing of the gate 50.
22 Less preferred, but useable configurations, are flush edges (see Figures 12A-
23 12B) or straight edges (see Figures 10A-10B).

24 Occasionally a quantity ice cubes 10 held in an accumulator 30 will act at
25 least in part as a single body, and move backward in the accumulator when the
26 gate 50 is closed and vacuum is reestablished in the accumulator 30. Since it
27 is not desirable to have ice move back into the conduit extension 24a, the
28 separator 46 or elsewhere back into the system, it is desirable to install anti-
29 backflow means ("check plate") in the accumulator 46. Three embodiments of
30 such devices are illustrated in Figures 36A, 36B and 36C. In Figure 36A, the
31 check plate is a peripheral lip or flange 340 mounted within accumulator 30
32 between outlet end 87 and inlet port 28. Preferably the flange 340 is angled in

1 the direction of ice flow, as shown at 342, to enhance the ability of the flange 340
2 to block backflow of such "unitary" ice cube clusters. The flange 340 need not
3 encompass the entire interior periphery of the accumulator 30, as illustrated in
4 Figure 36B, but rather may be only a partial protrusion 344 into the interior 44 of
5 accumulator 30. The anti-backflow device need not be in plate form, so that
6 configurations such as one or more rods or wires 346 positioned across the
7 interior 44 of accumulator 30 may also be useful.

8 Typical examples of systems using single or double accumulators are
9 illustrated in Figures 13-17. Also illustrated is the use of a commercial ice maker
10 6 as the ice source 1 and of a reversible auger 12 as the means for introducing
11 the ice cubes 10 into the ice conduit 24.

12 In Figure 13 the ice making device 6 is enclosed in a housing 4. Much of
13 the ice making equipment, such as the refrigerant compressor and condenser
14 and control equipment may conveniently be contained in an auxiliary chamber
15 8, which may be at the bottom of housing 4 or alternatively at a different
16 location, as at the top of housing 4. The particular type of ice making device 6
17 is not critical. Many devices are commercially available from a number of
18 manufacturers in a wide range of sizes and capacities, and at various costs, and
19 will be quite suitable. Typical examples are those available commercially from
20 Scottsman Corporation. In such devices ice cubes are commonly formed by
21 flowing water into individual molds, each of the appropriate size for a single ice
22 cube, and then freezing the water to form the solid cubes. Once the ice cubes
23 are frozen, the individual cubes 10 are ejected from the ice maker 6 for
24 collection.

25 The ejected cubes 10 fall from the ice maker 6 into a transport zone 14
26 which contains means for delivering the ice cubes individually and without
27 bridging from the outlet port 18 into ice conduit 24. The present system is
28 designed to operate continuously for sustained periods, collecting ice cubes 10
29 from the ice maker 6 and conveying them through the system to the various
30 intermediate or final dispensing devices. It is common for ice cubes to be
31 bridged (i.e., joined, usually by thin webs of ice) into ice cube clusters when they
32 are ejected from an ice maker such as 6. The cubes must be "unbridged" (i.e.,

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1 broken apart) in zone 14 or in the port 18 so that they can be introduced
2 individually into conduit 24. Bridged cubes will halt ice flow through the system
3 and requiring shutting down the system to clear the jam of bridged cubes. In
4 addition to the auger 12, Figures 18-22 illustrate other types of devices which
5 can be located in zone 14 to unbridge the cubes and deliver them seriatim to the
6 port 18 for entry into the conduit 24. For instance, Figure 18 shows a toothed or
7 paddle wheel 105 which rotates inside a vessel 301 which is generally V- or U-
8 shaped in cross-section (and which is illustrated as transparent for ease of
9 understanding of operation of the wheel 105). Wheel 105 may be rotated
10 manually or by a motor (not shown) or other conventional means. Ice 10 enters
11 the vessel 301 as bridged ice cube clusters as shown by arrow 303, which move
12 toward the bottom 305 of vessel 301. In part during their downward movement,
13 and then fully as they move under and around wheel 301 at 307 and 309, the ice
14 clusters are broken up into individual ice cubes 10. Rotation of the wheel 301
15 as indicated by arrow 302 moves the individual ice cubes to port 18 where they
16 are discharged into conduit 24 by the action of wheel 301 and the vacuum in
17 conduit 24. The paddles or teeth 304 on wheel 301 may be angled toward port
18 18 to facilitate discharge of the ice cubes 10 through port 18 if desired.

19 Figure 19 shows angled or parallel belts 107 which force the bridged ice
20 10 between them and in doing so, cause the bridged ice clusters to break up into
21 individual cubes 10, which are then discharged from between the belts,
22 eventually reaching port 18 or its equivalent conduit 24 entry. In Figure 20 a bar
23 111 moves over a flat surface 113 dragging and tumbling the ice 10 to unbridge
24 it and drop the separated cubes into port 18 (shown as a chute down which the
25 cubes travel into conduit 24). The effectiveness of the device can be enhanced
26 by slightly corrugating the surface 113 or putting protrusions 115 on it. Figure
27 21 is a device similar to that of Figure 20, being a bowl 127 with a rapidly rotating
28 bottom 117 into which bridged ice is slid or dropped from entry 119. As the ice
29 is moved around, centripetal force moves it to the perimeter of the bowl 127
30 where it breaks apart, and it is then carried to exit chute 121 and ejected by the
31 same centripetal force. A barrier 123 may be placed at or just past exit 121 to
32 prevent ice cubes from being trapped in the bowl 127. Protrusions 125 may be

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placed in the bowl to aid in unbridging the ice by providing impact points for the ice as it moves with bottom 117. Figure 22 shows an ice tumbler 240 which has a rotating hollow cylindrical body 228 which is open at exit end 242 for discharge of the ice into or through port 18 to conduit 24. Bridged ice 10 is transferred through port 306 into tumbler 240. Tumbler 240 rotates about its cylindrical axis, driven by motor 222 and gear 224, which meshes with circumferential ring gear 226 which is mounted on the outside of body 240. Rotation of tumbler 240 involves use of rotational bearings 308 and 310 between tumbler 240 and the adjacent stationary conduits 306 and 24. As the ice moves through the interior 230 of tumbler 240, it repeatedly strikes interior baffles 244, so that by the time it reaches the discharge end 242 leading into port 18, it has been separated into individual cubes which can move on into conduit 24. Other debridging devices will be familiar to those skilled in the art, and all such devices are to be considered useful within the scope of this invention.

In the embodiment shown in Figures 13-17, the unbridging device is reversible auger 12. The direction of travel of auger 12 is controlled by reversible drive motor 20 and indicated by arrow 22. When the system is operating to convey ice to the remote receptors, the auger 12 will be run to deliver ice 10 to the outlet 18; operation in the reversed mode will be described below.

At the outlet end 28 of conduit 24 is accumulator 30, which is shown in more detail in Figure 14. As has been described above, connected to line 24 at separator 46 close to end 28 and accumulator 30 is vacuum line 32 which is connected to vacuum pump 34. Ice cubes 10 are moved by auger 12 from auger zone 14 and delivered through outlet port 18 into conduit 24, where they are caught in the moving air stream and are entrained in and pulled along with the air flow under the vacuum created by vacuum pump 34, and thus moved through conduit 24 to accumulator 30.

As the ice cubes 10 reach the outlet end 28 of conduit 24 at accumulator 30, their momentum separates them from the air stream in separator 46 and they pass into chamber 44 within accumulator 30 through inlet 42, while the air flows into vacuum line 32 to vacuum pump 34, from which it is discharged to the

1 ambient surroundings. Accumulator 30 operates to hold and release the cubes
2 10 as described above.

3 In another embodiment shown in Figures 13 and 14, there is a "double
4 accumulator" configuration. This configuration is most conveniently used when
5 accumulator operation is pneumatic. The ice cubes exiting from accumulator 30
6 through gate 50 fall into chamber 54 within intermediate receiver 56 (i.e., a
7 second accumulator) as indicated at 10'. Intermediate receiver 56 is mounted
8 so as to surround the lower end 48 and gate 50 of accumulator 30. Gate 60 of
9 receiver 56 is normally held open by its own weight. When gate 50 opens by the
10 weight of ice 10, a vacuum is created in receiver 56 which pulls gate 60 closed.
11 Once sufficient ice 10 has fallen from accumulator 30 into receiver 56 to allow
12 vacuum pump 34 to reclose gate 50, that breaks the vacuum in receiver 56 and
13 releases gate 60. Gate 60 then immediately opens under its own weight and
14 releases ice 10' to drop into and through receiver 53 into a receptor, in this case
15 ice dispenser or IBD 66. The movement of ice from accumulator 30 to
16 accumulator 56, and the resulting rapid closure of gate 50 and opening of gate
17 60, allows the present system to maintain essentially a continuous vacuum in the
18 conduits 24 such that ice conveyance continues virtually uninterrupted. As with
19 accumulator 30, intermediate accumulator 56 may have a liquid drain line 74 with
20 an end gate 38 which, like gate 60, is held closed when there is vacuum in the
21 accumulator 56. When the vacuum is broken by opening of gate 60, drain gate
22 38 opens of its own weight to allow accumulated water from chamber 54 to flow
23 out through drain 74 to a liquid discharge (not shown). Normally, however, water
24 presence in the system is not a major concern.

25 The noise of the ice 10 arriving at the discharge port is substantially
26 reduced in a vacuum system, as compared to prior art positive pressure
27 systems, because the chambers 30 and 56 release the ice into the dispenser
28 without the high velocity air noise of air under elevated pressure.

29 Figure 15 illustrates a different and more complex system 76. In the
30 system 76 an additional downstream accumulator 78 and ice conduit 80 are
31 used and the initial discharge of ice directly from accumulator 30 or indirectly
32 through intermediate receiver 56 or dispenser 66 is to the downstream conduit

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1 80 and then to accumulator 78. Vacuum pump 34 is in fluid communication
2 through vacuum line 82 with accumulator 78. Accumulator 78 operates in the
3 same manner as accumulator 30 and may be used in conjunction with second
4 intermediate receiver 84 to discharge into a dispenser 86 through receiver 88,
5 from which ice can be withdrawn through discharge chute 90 in a manner as
6 described above.

7 An important application of the system of Figure 15 is based on its ability
8 to allow movement of ice from one dispenser to another. Thus, in a preferred
9 embodiment, dispenser 66 is a large capacity dispenser (e.g., up to about 300
10 pounds [135 kg] of ice) and dispensers 86, 86', 86" and 86''' are smaller
11 dispensers, particularly terminal dispensers from which the end users obtain ice.
12 An inlet 177 to ice conduit 80 is positioned below the outlet ice chute 68 of
13 intermediate, or storage, dispenser 66. A vacuum line 82 connected to vacuum
14 pump 34 is connected to ice conduit line 80 at 179, in like manner as the
15 connection of vacuum line 32 to ice conduit 24 through separator 46. Ice can
16 then be released from dispenser 66 to fall into the inlet 177 of conduit 80, and
17 is then conveyed to accumulator 78 through conduit 80 under vacuum from line
18 82. Dispenser 66 may have an internal auger or other unbridging device (as
19 described above) to aid in the dispensing of the ice and, as in zone 14, insure
20 that the ice is delivered unbridged from the inlet 177. Control of the vacuum in
21 lines 32 and 80 is through gate valves 181 and 183, respectively. These valves
22 may be manually operated or operated automatically through controller 122, as
23 described below. The ability of the storage dispenser 66 to convey ice to a
24 number of different downstream dispensers is illustrated in Figure 15 by the
25 alternative indication of dispensers 86', 86" and 86''', with their corresponding
26 inlets 88', 88" and 88''' and outlet chutes (only 90' is shown). Each separate
27 dispenser 86', 86" and 86''' would have its own corresponding ice conduit 80,
28 vacuum line 82 and control valve 183. The dispensers 86', 86" and 86''' may
29 have internal sensors for determining the volume or weight of ice in each
30 dispenser, and operation of the respective replenishment system may be
31 automatically determined and performed by an electronic control system such
32 as one including controller 122 as discussed below. Intermediate storage of

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1 large quantities of ice for further conveying to local terminal dispensers can
2 insure availability of ice for customers in locations such as fast food restaurants
3 where for short periods (e.g., lunchtime) there is a high demand for ice, without
4 taxing the ice production capacity of the ice maker 6 or the transport conduits 24
5 with the need for rapid replenishment of ice.

6 Yet another embodiment is illustrated in Figure 16, which shows a system
7 which is essentially a combination of system 2 and a parallel alternative system
8 92. In this embodiment, vacuum pump 34 is positioned within the auger space
9 14 and has a main vacuum line 94 extending to tee 96. One leg of tee 96 has
10 an exit vacuum line 98 which connects with valve 100 to which vacuum line 32
11 is connected. Thus, in a normal embodiment with auger 12 being operated to
12 move ice cubes toward outlet port 18, the same operation of system 2 occurs as
13 has been described above. Alternatively, however, the rotation of auger 12 can
14 be reversed, causing ice cubes to be moved toward outlet port 16. The cubes
15 10 drop through outlet 16 into conduit 108 of system 92 through which they are
16 conveyed to a different accumulator 110 (which may be used in conjunction with
17 a different intermediate receiver 112) and from which ice cubes eventually reach
18 inlet 114 of ice container 116, from which the ice can be dispensed in small
19 quantities through discharge chute 118 in a like manner to the operation of
20 system 2. The vacuum motive force for system 92 is obtained also from vacuum
21 pump 34 through main vacuum line 94 and tee 96. A second vacuum line 102
22 is mounted to another branch of tee 96 and connects valve 104. Valve 104, in
23 turn, is connected to vacuum line 106 which draws the vacuum through
24 accumulator 110.

25 Figures 16 and 17 also illustrate schematically a typical installation in
26 which the system may be controlled by controller 122 acting through electrical
27 signal lines indicated by dashed lines. The controller 122 may control singly or
28 in desired groups valves 100 and 104 to respectively open and close the vacuum
29 lines 32 and 106, may control the operation of ice maker 6, the pump 34, the
30 direction and speed of auger 12 through motor 20, and may also allow systems
31 2 and 92 to be isolated from each other. Operation of the various system
32 devices may be determined by the feedback through the dashed electronic

1 signal lines from sensors 126 and 128 which monitor the ice supply in dispensers
2 116 or 66. The signals from the sensors indicating the amount of ice in the
3 dispensers may also be used to determine which system 2 or 92 is activated to
4 convey ice to a depleted dispenser. It will be evident that the same computer
5 controls and signals can be extended to additional systems or circuits in addition
6 to systems 2 and 92 (with the additional systems being not shown). These and
7 other applications of the controller 122 within the system will be readily
8 determined by those skilled in the art for use of any of the various embodiments
9 of the present system.

10 As noted above, the base air pressure against which the vacuum is to be
11 measured is the ambient atmosphere surrounding the system. Normally the
12 vacuum (commonly referred to as "negative pressure") is measured based on
13 ambient pressure being designated as gauge pressure rather than absolute
14 pressure. Therefore, with a base of 0 psig (0 kPa_{gauge}), the vacuum drawn by the
15 vacuum pump 34 will reduce the pressure in the system to the range of -2.0 to
16 -13.0 psig (-12 to -89 kPa_{gauge}). Optimum vacuum for most systems will be in the
17 range of -4.7 to -12.7 psig (-31 to -86 kPa_{gauge}). Those skilled in the art will
18 readily be able to determine the appropriate vacuum to use in any particular
19 system of interest. The factors involved in the degree of vacuum which must be
20 maintained will include the length of runs of the ice conduits, the quantities of ice
21 to be transported, the size of available conduits, the number of branches and
22 turns in the conduit system and the systems changes in elevation, and the like,
23 all of which factors determine the size of the vacuum pump(s) needed, and are
24 well known to those skilled in the art.

25 A further embodiment showing an overall complete system (with the
26 portions separated for clarity) is shown in Figure 17. Two separate routes [B/B'
27 and C/C'] are shown diverging through the diverter/shifter 130 (which is shown
28 schematically separated to illustrate separately the routing of the ice flow [A, B,
29 C] and the vacuum [A', B', C'] in parallel through the diverter/shifter, as will be
30 discussed further below.) The auger 12 is reversible as indicated by arrow 22.
31 Ice cubes 10 from ice maker 6 drop into the auger zone 14 and can be conveyed
32 in one direction to and through outlet 18 into conduit 24 as indicated by arrow 26.

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1 The ice maker may also contain an alternate storage unit 154 for temporary
2 storage of ice when the ice maker continues to run but there is no immediate
3 demand for ice in either of the ice dispensing devices/IBDs 66. The auger 12
4 then moves in the opposite direction to outlet 16, through which the ice 10 drops
5 into the storage unit 154. A door 158 opening into the interior 156 of storage unit
6 154 allows for access to the accumulated ice and manual removal. When
7 subsequently needed, the ice can be manually removed from unit 154 and
8 passed to hopper 160 from which it can be reinserted into the auger zone 14
9 through opening 162. If desired, manual mechanical or pneumatic means can
10 be used to transport ice from storage container 154 to hopper 160 for reinsertion
11 into the auger zone 14 and transport by the auger (running in a forward direction)
12 to the conduit 24. This type of operation is particularly useful at night when there
13 is little demand for ice by patrons of restaurants or hotels, but a strong demand
14 is expected the following morning.

15 It is also useful during periods of extremely heavy use (such as a peak
16 meal hour at a fast food restaurant) the patron demand for ice will be cause ice
17 to be drawn from a dispenser 66 at a faster rate than ice maker 6 can produce
18 ice cubes 10, and where an intermediate storage supply dispenser such shown
19 in Figure 3 is not available. To avoid depletion of ice in the dispenser 66 one
20 can provide temporary manual insertion of ice cubes 10 from bin 154 into the
21 auger 12 from feeder 160 through entry 162, as noted above. The auger 12 will
22 then transport the inserted ice for entry into the conduit 24 and conveyance to
23 the dispenser 66 in the normal manner. This storage and re-feed capability also
24 allows the system to continue to function if the ice maker 6 temporarily fails for
25 some reason.

26 Figures 23, 24 and 34 illustrate various means for installing a system of
27 this invention in confined spaces or when structural elements of the building
28 preclude direct alignment of the end 28 of conduit 24 and the target receptor 3.
29 In Figure 23 such a situation is indicated by the presence of joist or girder 250
30 which prevents conduit 24 from terminating directly over receptor 3 (as would
31 otherwise be the case, as suggested by alignment lines 324. In the exemplary
32 solution to the problem, accumulator 30 is attached to conduit extension 24a and

1 ejects ice 10 through gate 50 into the inlet end 252 a curved ice conduit 254.
2 Conduit 254 is curved in a manner such that the outlet end 256 of conduit 254
3 is positioned directly over the inlet of receptor 3, which may be within receiver
4 153.

5 The conduit 254 may be made of sheet metal or rigid plastic and be fixed
6 in position, or it may be made of corrugated or flexible metal or plastic (as shown
7 at 254' in Figure 24) and be bendable to be placed in position. In these
8 embodiments the orientation of the conduit 254 must be generally vertical so that
9 the cubes 10 discharged into entry 252 will moved generally by gravity through
10 conduit 254 and into receptor 3.

11 Figure 35 shows another embodiment designed for use in low clearance
12 locations. An ice receiver or storage bin 312 is placed under counter 314
13 resulting in restricted clearance between floor 313 and the underside of counter
14 312. In order to accommodate the low clearance, accumulator 30 is set at an
15 angle where it enters the side 315 of bin 312 to enable discharging of ice 10 into
16 the interior 316 of bin 312. Conduit extension 24a may be curved if needed to
17 reach separator 46, which is positioned at a location under counter 314 which
18 permits room for both ice conduit 24 and vacuum line 32 to run essentially
19 horizontally under counter 312 until they pass out from under counter 312 (not
20 shown).

21 Figure 25 shows a different embodiment of the system in which the ice
22 cubes 20 pass through an air lock device 63. Use of air lock device 63 permits
23 a number of different beneficial functions to be incorporated into the system. In
24 one embodiment, illustrated in Figures 4 and 25, ice cubes 10 can be projected
25 in any desired direction, including upward, to deliver the cubes 10 to any portion
26 of a target area. The air lock 63 structure is conventional, with a cylindrical
27 internal chamber 262 with a multi-blade divider 260 rotating within the chamber
28 and dividing it into an equivalent number of moving segments such as 267.
29 Normal practice requires that there be at least 4 segments (although there may
30 be more), and the segments must be sealed from one another as by seals 265
31 so that negative air pressure in conduit extension 24a and the inlet zone 264 of
32 air lock device 63 is pneumatically sealed from elevated air pressure in the outlet

1 zone 266 and discharge conduit 268. Ice 10 enters inlet zone 264 from conduit
2 extension 24a and is deposited in the segment (e.g., 267) which is then disposed
3 in inlet zone 264. As the divider 260 rotates (powered by a conventional motor,
4 not shown) the segment 267 moves (as indicated by 267' and 267'') and the ice
5 10 contained in that segment is moved around the interior chamber 262 to the
6 outlet area 266 where the ice 10 exits that segment and passes into outlet
7 conduit 268. The emptied segment then continues to move as indicated at 267'''
8 and arrives back at port 28 where it is filled with additional ice 10, so that the
9 cycle repeats. The same sequence has of course also been occurring with the
10 other segments formed by divider 260.

11 An outlet end 270 of high pressure air line 272 projects into conduit 268
12 so that as the ice 10 reaches region 274 of the interior of conduit 268 it is
13 subjected to the full force and velocity of high pressure air exiting from outlet 270
14 of conduit 272. This substantially increases its velocity and momentum as it is
15 ejected through outlet 276 of conduit 268, so that it is traveling at high speed and
16 can be projected a substantial distance from the outlet 276. The high pressure
17 air may be supplied by a convention air compressor or blower 278, but preferably
18 will be taken from the exhaust of vacuum pump 34 through line 142 and suitable
19 valving device 280. Most commonly a flexible conduit or hose 282 will be
20 attached to the end of conduit 268 (see Figure 4) so that the high velocity ice can
21 be directed in any desired direction for collection. This embodiment is well
22 suited for tasks such as filing large ice containers, bins or rooms; filing the ice
23 bins of vehicles such as catering trucks; covering frozen food, medicine, etc.
24 packages already in a container with ice; and so forth.

25 The air lock device 63 can be used for a number of other functions. For
26 instance, as illustrated in Figure 25A, the system may be configured to allow the
27 high pressure air from air line 272 to blow the ice cubes 10 into a drop-in bin 320
28 which is set into a counter 322, such as may be used in a restaurant, hotel or
29 hospital. Ice 10 may then be manually retrieved by the use from bin 320 such
30 as by lifting lid 321 and scooping ice into a container such as ice bucket 70' (see
31 Figure 33). This embodiment may, for instance, be used in place of the
32 embodiment shown in Figure 35, such as where the ice conveyance system,

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1 including the air lock 63 receptor, are on the other side of a wall (not shown)
2 from the bin 320. In such a case, the conduit 260 can penetrate the wall through
3 a hole no bigger than that conduit, and the ice can be blown through the conduit
4 260 into the bin 320. Other embodiments and functions have been mentioned
5 above, and still others will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art.

6 Figure 34 relates to Figures 17 and 18 and illustrates an embodiment in
7 which an unbridging paddle or toothed wheel 105 can be used to automatically
8 divert ice cubes 10 to storage when they are not needed for distribution through
9 conduit 24 to receptors 3, as discussed with respect to Figure 17. Such, for
10 instance, could be during nighttime when an ice supply can be stored for use
11 during the next day's high demand periods to supplement the ice then being
12 supplied from ice source 1. Thus a restaurant could store ice at night and have
13 it available the next at lunch time or dinner time when ice demand may
14 temporarily exceed the supply capability of the ice source 1. In this embodiment,
15 after the ice clusters have been unbridged into individual cubes 10, the cubes 10
16 are rotated around to port 18 as described above for Figure 18. If the vacuum
17 supply to conduit 24 is shut off, there is be no motivating force to divert ice cubes
18 10 into conduit 24 through port 18 except gravity or the motion of paddles 304.
19 Unless a closure (not shown) is provided for port 18, a small number of cubes
20 will pass into the inlet portion of conduit 24 adjacent to port 18, as shown, but
21 those cubes will soon stop moving without the vacuum present and the inlet end
22 of the conduit 24 will become filled with stationary cubes. Further unbridged ice
23 cubes 10 will then be moved past port 18 by wheel 105 to a second port 330,
24 which opens into a second conduit 332 whose outlet end 334 opens over the
25 interior 336 of storage bin 331. The ice 10 will be diverted by the wheel 105,
26 paddles 304, and usually gravity, into the conduit 332, from which they will fall
27 into the interior 336 of bin 331. They can subsequently be retrieved for use to
28 supplement later ice supplies from ice source 1, as described with Figure 17.

29 Figures 26A-26B, 27A-27B and 28A-28B illustrate three versions of a
30 unique combination ice diverter/air shifter 130 which can be used to direct the
31 conveyance of ice and drawing of vacuum simultaneously over alternate routes
32 as shown graphically in Figure 3. (Diverter/shifter 130 may be any of the

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diverter/shifters identified as 9', 19' and 29' in Figure 3.) The basic concept will be illustrated with respect to Figures 28A-28B, which show the diverter in its "four route" configuration. The paired conduits (vacuum line 32 and ice transport conduit 24) are attached to ports 131 and 131' which pass through the wall of housing 132 of the diverter/shifter 130. Within the housing 132, ports 131 and 131' are connected respectively to the adjacent ends of flexible ice conduit 24A and flexible vacuum line 32A. The flexible ice conduit 24A and vacuum line 32A cross the interior of housing 132 and are connected at their opposite ends to slider 135 through ports 137 and 137'. Slider 135 traverses back and forth parallel to wall 143 of housing 132, in guide 139, as indicated by arrow 145. Shifter 135 has a pair of apertures aligned with the ends of ice conduit 24A and vacuum line 32A and their respective ports 137 and 137'. In this embodiment of Figures 28A-28B, there are four alternate ice conveyance routes B, C, D and E shown. Each has its own ice conduit 24B, 24C, 24D or 24E and corresponding vacuum line 32B, 32C, 32D or 32E.. The pairs of ice conduit and vacuum line are attached to respective pairs of ports 141B, 141C, 141D and 141E, which pass through wall 143. The inside ends of each pairs of port 141B, 141C, 141D or 141E align with a corresponding pair of apertures in guide 139, each of which aperture pairs also aligns with the pair of apertures in slider 135 when slider 135 is moved to align ice conduit 24A and vacuum line 32A with the corresponding ice conduit and vacuum line leading to routes B, C, D or E.

Movement of slider 135 may be manually, mechanically or electrically controlled. More preferably, however, the traversing movement of slider 135 will be produced pneumatically by gas pressure. Gas for the movement is provided from gas source 151. There are two gas lines, one of which moves the slider from B → C → D → E, and the other of which moves it back in the opposite direction. The B-C-D-E direction movement is illustrated in detail in Figure 8A. Gas from source 151 passes through line 220 and valve 169 to triple valve 155. For the B-C-D-E direction, triple valve 155 is aligned so that the gas passes through nipple 157 which penetrates wall 158 of housing 132, and on the opposite end of which is fixed one end of flexible gas line 159a. The other end of gas line 159a is attached to nipple 161 which is attached to one end of slider

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1 135. Pressurized gas from source 151 passes through line 159a to slider 135
2 and drives slider from the B route alignment to the C route alignment to the D
3 route alignment to the E route alignment by conventional means (not shown)
4 cooperating with guide 139. Triple valve 155 also is connected to line 163 which
5 leads through valve 165, line 167 and nipple 171 to flexible gas line 159b.
6 Returning the slider in the E-D-C-B direction is achieved by realigning triple valve
7 155 so that the driving gas passes to gas line 159b, which then moves slider 135
8 in the reverse direction. Alignment of the slider 135 and flexible conduit 24A and
9 line 32A with the respective B, C, D and E route conduits and lines when
10 traversing in either direction can be determined by appropriate sensors and
11 associated sensor-driven indicators (not shown), especially if control is
12 automatic, or visually, as by having an indicator mounted on the slider and
13 corresponding indicators aligned with each pair of B, C, D and E route ports, with
14 both indicators visible though a viewing window (not shown) in a wall of housing
15 132, for manual control of slider 135. The gas flow and therefore movement of
16 slider 135 are controlled by manipulation of valves 155, 165 and 169, either
17 manually or automatically, to cause directional movement of the slider and
18 stopping when aligned with the desired route conduit and line pair. Although
19 compressed air may be used, preferably the gas will be carbon dioxide supplied
20 under pressure from a tank, cylinder, tube trailer or CO₂ generation system. This
21 is particularly preferred in restaurants and similar facilities where beverages are
22 dispensed, since many beverage dispensers are either operated by pressurized
23 CO₂ or have pressurized CO₂ injected into beverages to provide carbonation,
24 and therefore such facilities have substantial pressurized CO₂ gas supplies on
25 hand.

26 Figures 26A-26B and 27A-27B show analogous versions of the
27 diverter/shifter 130 for, respectively, two and three route diversion. While these
28 are shown for ease of understanding as separate versions, it will be understood
29 that Figures 26A-26B also represents operation of a slider 135 of a three- or
30 four-route diverter/shifter 130 between two routes and Figures 27A-27B also
31 represents operation of a slider 135 of a four-route diverter/shifter 130 among
32 three routes. The four-route diverter-shifter 130, with its ability to handle two-

1 and three-route movements, represents a major improvement over prior art
2 sliding diverters, which cannot operate with more than three possible routes.

3 It will be noted that the ice movement in the ice conduits 24, 24A, etc. and
4 the air flow in the vacuum lines 32, 32A, etc. are in opposite directions, as shown
5 by the arrows marked on each conduit or line. Therefore, what is the inlet end
6 of the diverter/air shifter 130 for ice is the outlet end for air, and vice versa. The
7 ice conduit 24A and vacuum line 32A will be sufficiently flexible (and
8 compressible as necessary) to avoid kinking during the slider 135's traverse and
9 also to avoid offering resistance sufficient to impede the movement of slider 135,
10 but ice conduit 24A must yet not be so flexible or compressible that movement
11 of ice through the conduit is impaired. Further, while housing 132 is shown with
12 various walls, the diverter/air shifter does not require an entire closed housing,
13 but may be simply a framework having sufficient structure to maintain the various
14 components in alignment. Visual indication of slider positioning is of course
15 simpler in such a configuration. The system also anticipates that additional
16 divergence to further routes may be provided by using two or more
17 diverters/shifters in series.

18 Figures 29 and 30 illustrate two embodiments of the diverter/shifter 130
19 to accommodate normal installation areas or installation areas with limited
20 space. In Figure 29 the route B, C, D, E conduit pairs are aligned in parallel in
21 a 2xN array, with N being the number of pairs. This is the preferred configuration
22 and will be used where sufficient installation space is available. In many cases,
23 however, installation space is confined and shallow. Installation in such areas
24 is illustrated in Figure 30, in which the vacuum lines 32B, C, D, E are separated
25 from their respective ice conduits 24B, C, D, E and all are arranged in a 1x2N
26 array, in which N is again the number of 24/32 pairs. The configuration of the
27 slider 135 and its 24A/32A pair will be adjusted accordingly, as illustrated.

28 In addition, operation of the system will be aided by installing all conduits
29 with a slight downward slope so that any water in the system, as from melting
30 ice, will drain out the end of the conduit. Where there are relatively long runs,
31 so that the overall downward deflection of the system would be excessive, laying
32 out the system so that paired adjacent portions slope downward toward each

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1 other, with a drain such as drains 72 and 74 (Figures 13 and 14) at each low
2 point, so that water can accumulate and such low points and be drawn off
3 through the drain.

4 Mechanical, manual or electrical operation of the slider 135 is illustrated
5 in Figures 31 and 32. In Figure 31 the slider 135 has small wheels 191 which
6 run a track 193 and are powered by motors 195 which are connected to wires
7 197. In Figure 32 the slider 135 is attached to belt or cord 199 at 201. Belt or
8 cord 199 is looped around idler pulley 203 and drive pulley 205. Drive pulley 205
9 can be driven by a motor 207 or manually operated by a hand crank 209.
10 Operation of the drive pulley 205 electrically or by hand causes slider 135 for
11 move in the direction determined by the direction of rotation of pulley 205. If
12 desired slider 135 can also have wheels and a track as shown in Figure 31.

13 Cleaning of the system is preferable readily done by passage of a liquid
14 cleaning solution through the system. The liquid solution is injected into the
15 system at or ahead of the inlet 18 to conduit 24, and is drawn through the
16 conduit 24 by operation of the vacuum pump 34 in the same manner as for
17 conveying ice. The liquid contacts all of the interior surfaces of the conduit 24.
18 When it reaches separator 46, some of the liquid may be diverted into the
19 vacuum air line 32 and the rest passes on into the receptor 3. The portion in the
20 receptor 3 is used to clean the interior surfaces of that device, following which
21 it is drained from the receptor along with accumulated dirt and detritus. The
22 portion in the vacuum line cleans the inlet segment of the air line 32 from the
23 separator 46, but is trapped at the first trap 73 and can be drained (along with
24 collected dirt and detritus) through plug 77. It will be evident that movement of
25 the liquid cleaner through the system will also clean the interior surfaces of any
26 diverters, diverter/shifters and branch ice conduits and branch receptors which
27 may be present. The system's ability to be cleaned by passage of the liquid
28 cleaner through the ice conduit itself is a significant improvement over prior art
29 systems which require separate water or cleaner lines which always have liquid
30 in them. It is undesirable to have liquid filled lines in the ceiling of a building,
31 because of the danger of leakage or of complete rupture of the line, so that the
32 present system, which does not require such liquid-filled lines, is operational

1 superior to prior art systems.

2 Alternatively the system or portions of it may be cleaned manually.

3 It is also advantageous to encase the ice conveying conduits 24, 24B, etc.
4 in thermal insulation 40 and/or to refrigerate them to approximately 25°-38°F
5 (-4° to +3°C), preferably 33°-36°F (0.5°-2°C), as indicated by cooling coils 156,
6 both as shown in Figure 17. Either will insure that melting of the ice is minimal
7 or essentially non-existent and that there will be no significant bacterial growth.
8 Equipment for this purpose is commercially available. Cooling is rarely needed
9 for the vacuum lines 32, 32A, 32B, etc. Also, there is usually no need to chill the
10 flexible ice conduit 24A since its represents only a very short distance of travel
11 for the ice and the presence of cooling coils could hinder the traversing motion
12 of conduit 24A.

13 Figure 33 illustrates a manner of providing for automatic filling of receptor
14 such as ice dispensers/IBDs 66. Each IBD 66 has an internal chamber or bin
15 148 for retention of the ice and from which the ice is dispensed through the
16 dispenser chutes 68 upon patron operation as described above. It is preferred
17 to provide for automatic filling of the dispensers 66 to maintain the ice content
18 in the bin 148 within a predetermined range designed by arrow 221 bridging
19 between two dotted lines indicating the maximum and minimum ice levels
20 desired for the bin 148. To this end the ice bin 148 of each dispenser 66 will be
21 equipped with a sensor 126 which is used to determine some parameter related
22 to the amount of ice in the dispenser. A variety of different parameters may be
23 used; ice weight or volume, temperature within the ice bin 148, use of sonar
24 echoes or a light beam to detect the ice level, strain gauge measurements of the
25 bin sides or bottom, and so forth. It is preferred that the method used be non-
26 mechanical, since mechanical sensor arms or other structures within the ice bin
27 are subject to damage and malfunction by the movement of ice into, within and
28 out of the bin 148. A signal which communicates the measurement of the ice-
29 quantity-related parameter is generated by the sensor 126, either continually or
30 intermittently, and conveyed through the electronic signal lines to system
31 controller 122. Controller 122 is programmed to convert such parameter
32 measurements into determination of the quantity of ice in bin 148 of each

1 dispenser 66. The signals generated by the individual sensors 126 on the
2 different dispensers 66 will also be coded or otherwise identifiable by the
3 controller 122 as to which of the dispensers 66 the signal is coming from. When
4 the controller 122 determines from a received signal that the ice quantity in a
5 particular bin 66 is below the desired amount, it generates signals which operate
6 the ice making, transport and conveying equipment. Controller 122 activates the
7 motor 20 of auger 12 and the off/on switch 170 of ice maker 6 to cause the ice
8 machine 6 to form additional ice cubes 10 and dispense them from the ice maker
9 6 to the auger 12. When the ice cubes are formed it also starts the vacuum
10 pump 34 so that the produced ice cubes 10 will be conveyed to the particular
11 dispenser 66 in which the ice supply has become depleted. Separately,
12 controller 122 may operate the diverter/air shifter 130 (in multi-branch systems)
13 to make the diverter/air shifter 130 route the ice cubes 10 through the
14 appropriate conduit branch 24B, 24C, ... to the target dispenser 66.

15 Controlling on the minimum ice level is also contemplated, to insure that
16 the quantity of ice in a dispenser does not fall below a predetermined volume.
17 Such a control system would be of value, for instance, where there are several
18 dispensers which all are heavily used in a short period of time, such as the
19 dispensers at a fast food restaurant at lunchtime. The ice conveyance system,
20 while responding to "less than full" messages from all of the dispensers, would
21 have the capability to override the normal ice replenishment schedule and direct
22 ice to a particular dispenser from which a "minimum level reached" signal is
23 received. This would insure that no dispenser becomes completely depleted of
24 ice while others, which still have substantial ice supplies, are being replenished.

25 In a single dispenser system, when controller 122 receives a signal from
26 the sensor 126 indicating that the bin 148 of the dispenser 66 has reached its
27 maximum allowable capacity of ice, the controller 122 sends signals to shut off
28 the ice maker 6 and the conveying system to keep the bin 148 from overflowing.
29 In most systems, where there are a number of different dispensers 66 on the
30 system, the system may be run by controller 122 on a wide variety of schedules,
31 utilizing diverters such as 130 to route ice to the different bins 148 on an as-
32 needed basis. Thus some heavily used dispensers can be replenished with ice

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1 cubes 10 more frequently than lesser used dispensers, as indicated above. It
2 is also contemplated that, in limited access locations, an IBD or other dispenser
3 may be require a small container 148 which must be refilled by relatively
4 frequent, small volume transfers of ice.

5 Such small transfers may be accomplished by pulsing of the system. In
6 most operations the system will be run in a continuous or semi-continuous mode,
7 in which ice is being made or otherwise provided by the ice source 1 and being
8 moved into various conduit(s) 24 and on to various receptor(s) 3 over an
9 extended period of time, which may be measured as hours, days or weeks.
10 Such may be the case, for instance, for operation of a bulk ice storage facility.
11 On the other hand, when only small quantities are periodically needed by a
12 receptor, pulsing of the system to that receptor is advantageous. Such purging
13 can, for instance, deliver small quantities of ice to an automatic ice bagger for
14 supply of bagged ice or to an individual hotel room or nurses' station, or can be
15 used to purge the system conduits of ice. Purging is most easily accomplished
16 through use of the controller 122, and involves starting of the vacuum pump and
17 ice unbridge, running of the unbridgeter for a specified period of time sufficient to
18 deliver the predetermined quantity of ice into the vacuum air stream, then
19 stopping the unbridgeter while allowing the vacuum flow to continue long enough
20 for the ice to travel the length of the conduit(s) to the receptor. The vacuum
21 source is then turned off, and then, after a few second's delay to allow the
22 accumulator and receptor to clear, the vacuum source and then the unbridgeter
23 can be restarted if additional pulses are needed or desired. This cycle can be
24 repeated as often as necessary, and at whatever intervals are convenient, until
25 the ice supply is depleted or the ice demand has been satisfied. This operation
26 works well when there are numerous small volume receptors, such as rooms in
27 a hotel, where each individual receptor requires only a small amount of ice at
28 infrequent intervals, but cumulatively there are many such small demands
29 occurring frequently. The system can be pulsed for one receptor, such as a
30 hotel room, and then after cessation of that pulse and the clearance interval,
31 appropriate diverters in the system can be reset and a subsequent pulse used
32 to send another small quantity of ice to a different hotel room, and so forth.

Pulsing is also important for operation with small receptors that are located in tight spaces, where it may not be possible to use an accumulator 30 or where there is only a small accumulator with capacity limited such that accumulated ice weight alone may not be sufficient to insure reliable opening of the accumulator gate 50. By pulsing such a system in the manner described above, a small quantity of ice cubes 10 can be sent directly into the receptor 3. Alternatively, if there is a small accumulator, pulsing allows the gate 50 to open by its own weight when the vacuum is turned off, so that the accumulated ice 10, even if only a small quantity, can fall by gravity into the receptor 3.

It will be evident that these operations can be conducted automatically, so that ice is essentially always adequately available without intervention or action by establishment employees. Ice bins 148 can thus be refilled to maximum levels automatically during periods of low usage (such as at night) whether or not establishment employees are present. To this end sensor 126 will normally also serve as an ice detector, to provide a signal when no ice is present in bin 148. This will be able to alert establishment employees that ice dispensing has been at such a high rate that the automatic refilling system has been unable to keep up with the ice demand, or, conversely, that the automatic refilling system has failed or malfunctioned, and will have to be restarted or ice will have to be provided by alternative means, such as by hand, or by connection into the system of a secondary or back-up ice source such as ice source 25 in Figures 2 and 3.

The system can include many conventional commercial parts, such as the ice making equipment, auger, pneumatic conveying conduit and diverter. Also, the units 66 may be conventional beverage and ice dispensers which are simply adapted to receive the conveyed ice into their internal collection bins 148 from the accumulators 30. The sensors 126 are desirable and preferred, but it would be also possible for an operator (such as a restaurant employee), to periodically monitor the bins 66 to visually observe the quantity of ice and then control the system manually by the operation of controller 122 through keyboard or panel 172. Of course, the automatic operation with the sensors 126 and the controller 122 is to be preferred, since the system then does not need the visual

1 observation and control of any person and thus avoids problems of overfilling or
2 emptying of the ice bins if the assigned employee is unobservant or becomes
3 preoccupied with other duties. However, it is also desirable to provide for
4 manual monitoring and operation, for convenient access to the various
5 components of the system when the system is off-line, such as for maintenance.

6 The conduit 24 and vacuum line 32 may be of any convenient length
7 along which the ice can be conveyed without significant damage to or melting of
8 the cubes 10. A typical length will be in the range of approximately 100-300 ft
9 (30-90 m) from the outlet 18 to the farthest receptor 3, although longer conduit
10 lengths are both contemplated and possible. Normal size conveying conduits 24
11 may be used, which will generally have inside diameters in the range of 2-6 in
12 (5-15 cm).

13 The system may be constructed of any convenient materials which
14 commonly are used to contain ice and which are approved for contact with
15 foods. Such materials include stainless steels and similar metals as well as
16 some food grade plastics. As noted above, the ice cubes or pieces 10 may be
17 of any size and shape which can be conveyed at a reasonable speed and
18 without undue melting or damage through the conduit 24. In most cases, the ice
19 cubes or pieces 10 will be solid bodies of generally equal or similar length, width
20 and depth dimensions with the largest dimension(s) being in the range of about
21 1"-6" (25-150 mm). The volume and weight of each cube will be directly related,
22 since ice has a substantially constant density of 1.0. The maximum and
23 minimum sizes and shape proportions of ice that can be conveyed within a given
24 system by a particular level of vacuum and volume of airstream flow can be
25 readily determined by those skilled in the art without any undue experimentation.

26 In addition to ice conveyance uses in the restaurant, hotel/motel and
27 hospital industries, it will be recognized that there will be many applications of ice
28 conveyance in convenience stores, food processing plants, cold storage
29 facilities, scientific research laboratories and many other establishments. It is
30 therefore to be understood that the present system is not to be considered to be
31 specific solely to any one particular industry or type of facility or establishment,
32 but may be conveniently used anywhere where ice conveyance and/or

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3 It will be recognized that there are numerous embodiments of the present
4 invention which, while not expressly described above, are clearly within the
5 scope and spirit of the invention. The above description is therefore intended to
6 be exemplary only, and the scope of the invention is to be limited solely by the
7 appended claims.

8 **WE CLAIM:**

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CLAIMS

1. Apparatus for conveying ice in the form of a plurality of pieces each
2 having physical characteristics amenable to transport by negative air pressure
pneumatic conveyance, from a source of said ice to a remote location under said
4 negative air pressure, which comprises:

6 a hollow elongated ice conduit connecting said source of ice and said
remote location and providing ice communication therebetween;

8 a receptor at said remote location for receiving said ice; and

10 a vacuum pump in fluid communication through a vacuum line with said
receptor for withdrawing air from said conduit and creating a vacuum comprising
said negative air pressure in said conduit, said negative air pressure causing
said ice to traverse said conduit from said source into said receptor.

2. Apparatus as in Claim 1 wherein said receptor comprises an ice
dispensing device.

3. Apparatus as in Claim 2 further comprising said dispensing device having
2 dispensing means for dispensing individual quantities of said pieces of ice to an
operator of said dispensing device upon demand of said operator.

4. Apparatus as in Claim 3 further comprising said dispensing device also
2 comprising means for dispensing individual quantities of liquid beverages to said
operator of said dispensing device upon demand of said operator.

5. Apparatus as in Claim 2 wherein said ice dispensing device comprises a
2 container from which ice is dispensed into a second conduit providing ice
communication between said container and another receptor, whereby said ice
4 may be passed from said container to said another receptor.

6. Apparatus as in Claim 6 wherein said another conduit is oriented such
2 that said ice is motivated through said another conduit by the influence of gravity.

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7. Apparatus as in Claim 6 further comprising a vacuum pump in fluid communication through a vacuum line with said container and another conduit for withdrawing air from said container and creating a vacuum comprising said negative air pressure in said another conduit, said negative air pressure causing said ice to traverse said another conduit from said container into said another receptor.

8 8. Apparatus as in Claim 5 wherein said another receptor comprises another ice dispensing device.

9. Apparatus as in Claim 8 further comprising said dispensing device having
2 dispensing means for dispensing individual quantities of said pieces of ice to an
operator of said dispensing device upon demand of said operator.

10. Apparatus as in Claim 9 further comprising said dispensing device also
2 comprising means for dispensing individual quantities of liquid beverages to said
operator of said dispensing device upon demand of said operator.

11. Apparatus as in Claim 1 wherein said receptor at said remote location
2 comprises an accumulator having therein an openable gate for release therefrom
at said remote location of accumulated pieces of ice conveyed thereto from said
4 source.

12. Apparatus as in Claim 11 wherein said accumulator comprises a hollow
ice accumulation chamber with an inlet and an outlet, with said inlet disposed
proximate to a outlet of said conduit and with said gate openably closing said
outlet, and said gate means being disposed at said outlet such that pieces of ice
conveyed into said chamber through said conduit by said vacuum come to rest
bearing upon said gate.

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13. Apparatus as in Claim 12 further comprising said gate being hingedly
2 affixed to said accumulator and biasing means for biasing said openable gate
into close contact with said accumulator and closing said outlet.

14. Apparatus as in Claim 13 wherein said biasing means for biasing said
2 openable gate against opening comprises pneumatic means for biasing said
openable gate against opening.

15. Apparatus as in Claim 14 wherein said pneumatic means for biasing said
2 openable gate against opening comprises said vacuum comprising said negative
air pressure being maintained within said accumulator by said vacuum pump and
4 creating a pressure differential with ambient air pressure external to said
accumulator, said pressure differential biasing said openable gate against
6 opening.

16. Apparatus as in Claim 15 wherein weight of said accumulated pieces of
2 ice in said accumulator exerts pressure against said openable gate greater than
and opposed to said pressure differential, thereby biasing said gate open and
4 causing said release of said accumulated pieces of ice.

17. Apparatus as in Claim 15 further comprising vacuum relief means
2 associated with said vacuum line or said conduit for relieving said vacuum in said
accumulator and eliminating said pressure differential, thereby allowing said
4 openable gate to open and said accumulated pieces of ice to be released.

18. Apparatus as in Claim 14 further comprising an edge of said outlet of said
2 accumulator comprising a configuration which enhances operation of said
pneumatic means for biasing said openable gate.

19. Apparatus as in Claim 18 wherein said outlet of said accumulator is
2 defined by an end of a peripheral wall of said accumulator surrounding said
outlet, said end of said wall comprising an interior side of said wall and an

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4 exterior side of said wall joined by a width of said wall, said edge of said outlet
comprising a junction line of said width and said interior side, said configuration
6 comprises a chamfer across at least a portion of said width and terminating at
an apex of an acute angle at said edge.

20. Apparatus as in Claim 13 wherein said biasing means for biasing said
2 openable gate closed comprises mechanical means for biasing said openable
gate against opening.

21. Apparatus as in Claim 20 wherein said mechanical means for biasing said
2 openable gate closed comprises spring means or manually operable closure
means exerting biasing pressure against said openable gate, thereby biasing
4 said openable gate against opening.

22. Apparatus as in Claim 21 wherein weight of said accumulated pieces of ice in said accumulator exerts pressure against said openable gate greater than and opposite to said biasing pressure exerted by said spring means, thereby biasing said gate open and causing said release of said accumulated pieces of ice.

23. Apparatus as in Claim 21 wherein said mechanical means for biasing
comprises means for alternatively manually activating and deactivating said
manually operable closure means, such that when said closure means is
activated it exerts biasing pressure against said openable gate, thereby biasing
said openable gate against opening, and when said closure means is
deactivated its biasing pressure against said openable gate is eliminated,
thereby allowing said openable gate to open and said accumulated pieces of ice
to be released.

24. Apparatus as in Claim 13 wherein said biasing means for biasing said
2 openable gate closed comprises electrical means for biasing said openable gate
against opening.

25. Apparatus as in Claim 24 wherein said electrical means for biasing said
2 openable gate closed comprises solenoid means which exerts biasing pressure
against said openable first gate, thereby biasing said openable gate against
4 opening.

26. Apparatus as in Claim 25 further comprising means for electrically
2 activating and deactivating said solenoid means, such that when said solenoid
means is activated it exerts biasing pressure against said openable gate, thereby
4 biasing said openable first gate closed, and when said solenoid means is
deactivated its biasing pressure against said openable gate is eliminated,
6 thereby allowing said openable gate to open and said accumulated pieces of ice
to be released.

27. Apparatus as in Claim 12 further comprising said gate and said outlet
2 being disposed in any spacial orientation which will permit said pieces of ice to
be released from said accumulator upon opening of said gate.

28. Apparatus as in Claim 27 further comprising said gate and said outlet
2 being disposed generally vertically.

29. Apparatus as in Claim 11 further comprising said accumulator being
2 disposed in proximity to an ice receptacle and said pieces of ice released from
said accumulator being deposited into said receptacle.

30. Apparatus as in Claim 29 wherein said accumulator and said ice
2 receptacle are generally vertically aligned with said accumulator above said ice
receptacle such that deposit of said accumulated ice discharged from said
4 accumulator into said ice receptacle comprises said ice being dropped under the
influence of gravity.

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31. Apparatus as in Claim 29 wherein said accumulator and said ice
2 receptacle are disposed with said accumulator at a level above said ice
receptacle but offset laterally therefrom and with a second hollow conduit
4 extending therebetween such that deposit of said accumulated ice discharged
from said accumulator into ice receptacle comprises said ice traversing through
6 said second hollow conduit.

32.. Apparatus as in Claim 31 wherein traversal of said ice through said
2 second hollow conduit occurs at least in part under the influence of gravity.

33. Apparatus as in Claim 31 wherein traversal of said ice through said
2 second hollow conduit occurs at least in part under the influence of momentum
of said ice imparted by motion of said ice.

34. Apparatus as in Claim 29 wherein said second hollow conduit comprises
2 flexible tubing.

35. Apparatus as in Claim 29 wherein said second hollow conduit comprises
2 rigid tubing.

36.. Apparatus as in Claim 29 wherein said ice receptacle comprises an ice
2 dispensing device.

37. Apparatus as in Claim 36 further comprising said dispensing device
2 having dispensing means for dispensing individual quantities of said pieces of
ice to an operator of said dispensing device upon demand of said operator.

38. Apparatus as in Claim 37 further comprising said dispensing device also
2 comprising means for dispensing individual quantities of liquid beverages to said
operator of said dispensing device upon demand of said operator.

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39. Apparatus as in Claim 1 or 11 further comprising said vacuum line
connecting in fluid communication into said hollow conduit at a first point of
connection upstream of a second point of connection of said hollow conduit into
said receptor, and spaced apart from said second point of connection by an
interval not greater than a distance that said ice pieces can traverse under
momentum imparted to them by their prior conveyance by said negative air
pressure, such that diversion of at least a portion of conveying force of said
negative air pressure at said first point of connection does not prevent said ice
pieces from continuing to traverse entirely through said hollow conduit and into
said receptor.

40. Apparatus as in Claim 39 further comprising said first point of connection
of said hollow conduit and said vacuum line being located in an expanded
internal breadth portion of said hollow conduit, such that in said expanded
internal breadth portion velocity of air moving under said negative air pressure
is diminished relative to velocity of said air in an immediately upstream portion
of said hollow conduit.

41. Apparatus as in Claim 39 further comprising said vacuum line and said
hollow conduit at said first point of connection being connected at an angle that
precludes diversion of said ice pieces from said hollow conduit into said vacuum
line.

42. Apparatus as in Claim 39 further comprising said vacuum line at said first
point of connection line with said hollow conduit being of a maximum inside width
less than minimum breadth of any of said ice pieces, such that diversion of said
ice pieces from said hollow conduit into said vacuum line is precluded.

43. Apparatus as in Claim 39 further comprising liquid accompanying said ice
and being conveyed therewith, and length of said expanded internal breadth
portion of said hollow conduit being sufficiently great that at least a portion of any
such liquid being conveyed through said conduit will be diverted into said

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49. Apparatus as in Claim 48 wherein said pneumatic means for biasing said
2 openable door against opening comprises said vacuum comprising said negative
air pressure being established in said reaccumulator upon said opening of said
4 openable gate for discharge of said ice into said reaccumulator from said
accumulator, said vacuum creating a pressure differential with ambient air
6 pressure external to said reaccumulator, said pressure differential biasing said
openable door against opening.

50. Apparatus as in Claim 49 wherein weight of said accumulated pieces of
2 ice in said reaccumulator exerts pressure against said openable door greater
than and opposed to said pressure differential, thereby biasing said door open
4 and causing said release of said accumulated pieces of ice.

51. Apparatus as in Claim 49 further comprising closure of said gate of said
2 accumulator relieving said vacuum in said reaccumulator, such that the weight
of ice against said door causes said door to open and discharge said ice, such
4 that said apparatus can operate substantially continuously.

52. Apparatus as in Claim 49 wherein said second biasing means for biasing
2 said openable door against opening comprises mechanical means for biasing
said openable door against opening.

53. Apparatus as in Claim 52 wherein said mechanical means for biasing said
2 openable door against opening comprises spring means or manually operable
closure means exerting biasing pressure against said openable door, thereby
4 biasing said openable door against opening.

54. Apparatus as in Claim 53 wherein weight of said accumulated pieces of
2 ice in said reaccumulator exerts pressure against said openable door greater
than and opposite to said biasing pressure exerted by said spring means,
4 thereby biasing said door open and causing said release of said accumulated
pieces of ice.

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55. Apparatus as in Claim 53 wherein said mechanical means for biasing
2 comprises means for alternatively manually activating and deactivating said
closure means, such that when said closure means is activated it exerts biasing
4 pressure against said openable door, thereby biasing said openable door against
opening, and when said closure means is deactivated its biasing pressure
6 against said openable door is eliminated, thereby allowing said openable door
to open and said accumulated pieces of ice to be released.

56. Apparatus as in Claim 47 wherein said means for biasing said openable
2 second gate against opening comprises electrical means for biasing said
openable second gate against opening.

57. Apparatus as in Claim 56 wherein said electrical means for biasing said
2 openable second gate against opening comprises solenoid means which exerts
biasing pressure against said openable second gate, thereby biasing said
4 openable second gate against opening.

58. Apparatus as in Claim 57 further comprising means for electrically
2 activating and deactivating said solenoid means, such that when said solenoid
means is activated it exerts biasing pressure against said openable second gate,
4 thereby biasing said openable second gate against opening, and when said
solenoid means is deactivated its biasing pressure against said openable second
6 gate is eliminated, thereby allowing said openable second gate to open and said
accumulated pieces of ice to be released.

59. Apparatus as in Claim 11 or 46 further comprising said receptor being
2 disposed adjacent to an inlet of a subsequent conduit leading to a subsequent
accumulator at another remote location, and said pieces of ice released from
4 said receptor being deposited into said inlet for conveyance through said
subsequent conduit to said subsequent accumulator at said another remote
6 location.

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60. Apparatus as in Claim 59 further comprising another vacuum line in fluid
2 communication with said subsequent conduit for moving said ice through said
subsequent conduit to said subsequent accumulator at said second remote
4 location.

61. Apparatus as in Claim 59 further comprising a second receptor disposed
2 at said second remote location, said ice passing from said subsequent
accumulator into said second ice receptacle.

62. Apparatus as in Claim 61 wherein said second receptor comprises an ice
2 dispensing device.

63. Apparatus as in Claim 62 further comprising said dispensing device
2 having dispensing means for dispensing individual quantities of said pieces of
ice to an operator of said dispensing device upon demand of said operator.

64. Apparatus as in Claim 63 further comprising said dispensing device also
2 comprising means for dispensing individual quantities of liquid beverages to said
operator of said dispensing device upon demand of said operator.

65. Apparatus as in Claim 1 or 11 further comprising a collector into which ice
2 pieces delivered from said source of ice are received, said collector having a first
opening into said first conduit, and further comprising unbridging means
4 associated with said collector for presenting said released ice pieces individually
and unbridged to said first opening, whereby said ice pieces pass through said
6 first opening into said first conduit.

66. Apparatus as in Claim 65 wherein said unbridging means also motivates
2 said ice pieces through said opening into said first conduit.

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75. Apparatus as in Claim 74 wherein said parameter comprises ice weight,
ice volume, temperature within said ice receptacle, ice surface level or strain
within the body of said receptor.

76. Apparatus as in Claim 74 further comprising:

signal generation means associated with said sensor means for
generating a series of signals each of which is determined by the value of a
respective one of periodic measurements of said parameter;

comparison means for conversion of each said signal to a respective
measure of said quantity of ice in said receptor and comparison of said measure
of quantity with a predetermined measure of a desired quantity of said ice in said
receptor, said comparison comprising determination of a difference between said
quantity of ice in said receptor and said desired quantity of ice at the time of said
periodic measurement, said comparison means generating a second signal upon
determination that a value of said difference, predetermined to be indicative of
presence of less than a minimum acceptable quantity of ice present in said
receptor, has been reached;

activation means for ice recharging which is responsive to said second
signal and which upon receipt of which activates said apparatus to convey said
ice to said receptor until receipt of a subsequent signal from said comparison
means, generated upon determination that said predetermined desired quantity
of ice in said receptor has been reached, whereupon said activation means in
response to receipt of said subsequent signal, deactivates said apparatus and
halts conveyance of said ice to said receptor.

77. Apparatus as in Claim 1 or 11 comprising a plurality of said receptors and
said conduit having an intermediate division point from which a plurality of
branch conduits extend, each branch conduit leading directly or through at least
one intermediate further division point from which a subsequent plurality of
further branch conduits extend, to an ice communication connection with a
respective one of said plurality of receptors.

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2 78. Apparatus as in Claim 77 further comprising a diverter at each said
intermediate division point for routing said conveyed pieces of ice into and
4 through any selected one of said plurality of branch conduits at said intermediate
division point.

2 79. Apparatus as in Claim 78 wherein each said diverter further comprises a
shifter for aligning said diverter with any selected one of said plurality of branch
conduits at said intermediate division point.

2 80. Apparatus as in Claim 79 wherein said shifter is operated manually,
pneumatically, mechanically or electrically.

2 81. Apparatus as in Claim 78 wherein there are two, three or four alternate
branch ice conveyance conduits.

2 82. Apparatus as in Claim 78 further comprising said vacuum line also having
at least one coincident intermediate division point from which an equal plurality
of branch vacuum lines extend, each such branch vacuum line forming a pair
4 with a corresponding branch ice conduit and extending to and connecting with
a corresponding one of said plurality of receptors, and each said diverter at each
6 said intermediate division point also simultaneously directing said vacuum into
and through that branch vacuum line paired with any selected one of said
8 plurality of branch ice conduits.

2 83. Apparatus as in Claim 82 wherein said diverter further comprises a shifter
for motivating routing ice conveyance and direction of vacuum to alternate pairs
of corresponding branch ice conveyance conduits and branch vacuum lines.

2 84. Apparatus as in Claim 83 wherein said shifter is operated manually,
pneumatically, mechanically or electrically.

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85. Apparatus as in Claim 82 wherein there are two, three or four alternate
2 pairs of corresponding branch ice conduits and branch vacuum lines.

86. Apparatus as in Claim 1 or 11 further comprising a plurality of said
2 sources of ice, a branch ice conduit extending from each and providing ice
communication to an intermediate junction point from which a single ice conduit
4 extends and provides ice communication to said receptor, and a diverter at said
intermediate junction point, said diverter routing conveyed pieces of ice from any
6 selected one of said plurality of branch conduits into said single ice conduit at
said intermediate division point.

87. Apparatus as in Claim 86 wherein said diverter further comprises a shifter
2 for aligning said diverter with any selected one of said plurality of branch
conduits at said intermediate division point.

88. Apparatus as in Claim 87 wherein said shifter is operated manually,
2 pneumatically, mechanically or electrically.

89. Apparatus as in Claim 86 wherein there are two, three or four alternate
2 branch ice conduits from said plurality of ice sources.

90. Apparatus as in Claim 86 further comprising said vacuum line also having
2 at least one coincident intermediate division point from which an equal plurality
of branch vacuum lines extend, each such branch vacuum line forming a pair
4 with a corresponding branch ice conduit and extending to and connecting with
a corresponding one of said plurality of ice sources, and each said diverter at
6 each said intermediate division point also simultaneously directing said vacuum
into and through that branch vacuum line paired with any selected one of said
8 plurality of branch ice conduits.

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91. Apparatus as in Claim 90 wherein said diverter further comprises a shifter
2 for motivating routing ice conveyance and direction of vacuum from alternate
pairs of corresponding branch ice conveyance conduits and branch vacuum
4 lines.

92. Apparatus as in Claim 91 wherein said shifter is operated manually,
2 pneumatically, mechanically or electrically.

93. Apparatus as in Claim 92 wherein there are two, three or four alternate
2 pairs of corresponding branch ice conveyance conduits and branch vacuum lines
from said plurality of ice sources.

94. Apparatus as in Claim 1 or 11 wherein said source of ice comprises
2 machinery for making pieces of ice, an ice unbridger, a container having said
pieces of ice therein and from which said pieces of ice are motivated into to said
4 ice conduit, another conduit in which said pieces of ice are being conveyed and
which is in ice communication with said ice conduit or introducer means for
6 introducing said pieces of ice essentially seriatim into said ice conduit.

95. Apparatus as in Claim 1 or 11 wherein at least a portion of said ice
2 conduit is thermally insulated or refrigerated.

96. Apparatus as in Claim 1 or 11 further comprising filtration means for
2 filtering air being drawn into said ice conduit by said negative air pressure.

97. Apparatus as in Claim 1 or 11 further comprising cleaner introducing
2 means for introducing a liquid cleaner into said ice conduit and conveying said
liquid cleaner through said ice conduit under said negative air pressure, whereby
4 passage of said cleaner through said ice conduit cleans contaminants from the
interior of said conduit, and upon discharge of said cleaner at an outlet of said
6 conduit, removes from said conduit said contaminants entrained in said cleaner.

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98 Apparatus as in Claim 97 wherein said cleaner introducing means is
2 disposed relative to said ice conduit such that said liquid cleaner passes through
at least a portion of said ice conduit and at least one of said source of ice and
4 said receptor, such that said contaminants are removed therefrom.

99. Apparatus as in Claim 97 further comprising said vacuum line connecting
2 in fluid communication into said ice conduit at a first point of connection
upstream of a second point of connection of said hollow conduit into said
4 receptor, and spaced apart from said second point of connection by an interval
not greater than a distance that said liquid cleaner can traverse under
6 momentum imparted thereto them by prior conveyance by said negative air
pressure through said conduit, said first point of connection of said first hollow
8 conduit and said vacuum line being located in an expanded internal breadth
portion of said first hollow conduit, such that in said portion velocity of air moving
10 under said negative air pressure is diminished relative to velocity of said air in an
immediately upstream portion of said first hollow conduit, length of said
12 expanded internal breadth portion of said hollow conduit being sufficiently great
that at least a portion of said liquid cleaner being conveyed through said conduit
14 will be diverted into said first vacuum line and a remainder of said liquid cleaner
will continue to traverse through said first hollow conduit and into said receptor,
16 whereby passage of said cleaner through said ice conduit and receptor cleans
contaminants from the interiors of said conduit and receptor, and upon discharge
18 of said cleaner at an outlet of said receptor, removes from said conduit and
receptor said contaminants entrained in said cleaner.

100. Apparatus as in Claim 99 further comprising a plurality of liquid traps in
2 said vacuum line downstream from said first point of connection, successive
ones of said plurality of liquid traps removing successive quantities of said liquid
4 cleaner from entrainment in an air stream moving under said negative air
pressure, such that no quantity of said liquid cleaner remains entrained in said
6 air stream when said air stream reaches said vacuum pump.

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2 101. Apparatus as in Claim 100 wherein a first liquid trap of said plurality of
said liquid traps is of a size sufficient to remove all of said liquid cleaner from
4 a viewing window into said vacuum line to provide for visual confirmation that no
liquid cleaner reaches said successive one of said plurality of liquid traps.

2 102. Apparatus as in Claim 1 wherein said receptor at said remote location
comprises an air lock device which is connected to said ice conduit on an
4 upstream side and which has an inlet for pressurized air from a source thereof
on a downstream side and another conduit extending from said downstream side
6 for passage of said pressurized air, such that ice entering said air lock device
from said ice conduit passes through said air lock device and propelled through
said another conduit at high velocity by said pressurized air.

2 103. Apparatus as in Claim 102 wherein that portion of said another conduit
downstream of said air lock comprises flexible tubing with an outlet at an end
distal from said air lock device.

2 104. Apparatus as in Claim 103 further comprising directing means for moving
said outlet of said flexible tubing such that ice passing through said flexible
4 tubing at high velocity can be projected from said outlet in various directions and
to various distances.

2 105. Apparatus as in Claim 104 wherein said directing means comprises
manual, mechanical, pneumatic or electrical positioning of said outlet end of said
flexible tubing.

2 106. Apparatus as in Claim 104 further comprising said directing means
causing change of said positioning of said outlet end of said flexible tubing
frequently or continually.

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2 107. Apparatus as in Claim 102 wherein said source of pressurized air comprises an air compressor, blower or air exhaust from said vacuum pump.

2 108. Apparatus as in Claim 1, 11, 29, 46 or 102 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least in part controlled by a microprocessor.

2 109. Apparatus as in Claim 39 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least in part controlled by a microprocessor.

2 110. Apparatus as in Claim 59 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least in part controlled by a microprocessor.

2 111. Apparatus as in Claim 65 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least in part controlled by a microprocessor.

2 112. Apparatus as in Claim 72 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least in part controlled by a microprocessor.

2 113. Apparatus as in Claim 77 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least in part controlled by a microprocessor.

2 114. Apparatus as in Claim 86 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least in part controlled by a microprocessor.

2 115. Apparatus as in Claim 94 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least in part controlled by a microprocessor.

2 116. Apparatus as in Claim 95 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least in part controlled by a microprocessor.

2 117. Apparatus as in Claim 96 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least in part controlled by a microprocessor.

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118. Apparatus as in Claim 97 wherein operation of said apparatus is at least
2 in part controlled by a microprocessor.

119. A diverter for simultaneous diversion of ice conveyance and vacuum
2 supply in apparatus as in Claim 82, said diverter comprising an ice conduit and
vacuum line first port pair, a plurality of ice conduit and vacuum line second port
4 pairs, and an internal shiftable ice conduit and vacuum line pair, said internal
shiftable pair being in continual ice and air communication, respectively, with
6 said first port pair, and being capable of shifting traversal between respective ice
and air communication with individual pairs of said plurality of second port pairs.

120. A diverter as in Claim 119 wherein said plurality of second port pairs
2 comprises at least four second port pairs.

121. A diverter as in Claim 119 wherein said shifting traversal is manually,
2 mechanically, pneumatically or electrically motivated.

122. A diverter as in Claim 119 wherein said ports in said port pairs are aligned
2 in a $2 \times N$ array, wherein N represents the number of said second port pairs, and
at least that portion of said shiftable port pair adjacent to said second port pairs
4 is aligned in correspondence therewith.

123. A diverter as in Claim 122 wherein said plurality of second port pairs
2 comprises two, three or four second port pairs.

124. A diverter as in Claim 119 wherein said ports in said port pairs are aligned
2 in a $1 \times 2N$ array, wherein N represents the number of said second port pairs, and
at least that portion of said shiftable port pair adjacent to said second port pairs
4 is aligned in correspondence therewith.

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125. A diverter as in Claim 124 wherein said plurality of second port pairs
2 comprises two second port pairs.

126. A process for conveying ice in the form of a plurality of pieces each having
2 physical characteristics amenable to transport by negative air pressure
pneumatic conveyance, from a source of said ice to a remote location under said
4 negative air pressure, which comprises:

- a. providing a hollow elongated ice conduit connecting said source of ice and
6 said remote location and providing ice communication therebetween; a receptor
at said remote location for receiving said ice; and a vacuum pump in fluid
8 communication through a vacuum line with said receptor for withdrawing air from
said conduit and creating a vacuum comprising said negative air pressure in said
10 conduit, said negative air pressure causing said ice to traverse said conduit from
said source into said receptor;
- 12 b. withdrawing air from said receptor and conduit and creating a vacuum
comprising said negative air pressure in said receptor and conduit; and
- 14 c. causing said ice to traverse said conduit from said source into said
receptor under the influence of said negative air pressure.

127. A process as in Claim 126 wherein said receptor comprises an ice
2 dispensing device, an accumulator or an air lock device.

128. A process as in Claim 127 where said receptor comprises an
2 accumulator, said process further comprising

- a. providing an openable gate in said accumulator at said remote location;
- 4 b. causing pieces of ice conveyed into said accumulator through said conduit
by said vacuum to come to rest bearing upon said gate, said gate being biased
6 against opening; and
- c. releasing of accumulated pieces of ice conveyed from said source from
8 said accumulator at said remote location by counteracting or eliminating such
biasing.

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129. A process as in Claim 128 further comprising creating and counteracting
2 said biasing by manual, mechanical, pneumatic or electrical means.

130. A process as in Claim 129 wherein said biasing is created pneumatically,
2 said process comprising

a. maintaining said vacuum comprising negative air pressure within said
4 accumulator by said vacuum pump and creating a pressure differential with
ambient air pressure external to said accumulator, said pressure differential
6 biasing said openable first against opening; and

b. said counteracting such pneumatic biasing by accumulating a sufficient
8 quantity of ice pieces in said first accumulator such that weight thereof exerts
pressure against said openable gate greater than and opposed to said pressure
10 differential;

such that said gate is biased open and said accumulated ice pieces are
12 released.

131. A process as in Claim 129 wherein said biasing is created pneumatically,
2 said process comprising

a. maintaining said vacuum comprising negative air pressure within said
4 accumulator by said vacuum pump and creating a pressure differential with
ambient air pressure external to said accumulator, said pressure differential
6 biasing said openable gate against opening; and

b. said counteracting such pneumatic biasing comprises relieving said
8 vacuum in said accumulator and eliminating said pressure differential;

such that said openable gate is allowed to open and said accumulated
10 pieces of ice are released.

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132. A process as in Claim 129 wherein said biasing is created mechanically
2 by pressure exerted by spring means and said counteracting such mechanical
biasing comprises accumulating a sufficient quantity of ice pieces in said
4 accumulator such that weight thereof exerts pressure against said openable gate
greater than and opposed to said pressure exerted by said spring means, such
6 that said gate is biased open and said accumulated ice pieces are released.

133. A process as in Claim 129 wherein said biasing is created mechanically
2 by manually operable closure means exerting biasing pressure against said
openable gate and said counteracting such mechanical biasing comprises
4 alternatively manually deactivating said closure means, whereby said openable
gate is allowed to open and said accumulated pieces of ice to be released.

134. Apparatus as in Claim 129 wherein said biasing is created electrically by
2 activating solenoid means which exerts biasing pressure against said openable
first gate; and said counteracting said electrically created biasing comprises
4 deactivating said solenoid means to eliminate its biasing, such that said
openable gate is allowed to open and said accumulated pieces of ice to be
6 released.

135. A process as in Claim 127 wherein said receptor comprises an ice
2 dispenser, said process further comprising thereafter dispensing individual
quantities of said pieces of ice to an operator of said ice dispenser upon demand
4 of said operator.

136. A process as in Claim 127 wherein said receptor comprises an
2 accumulator, said process further comprising discharging accumulated ice from
said accumulator into an ice dispenser.

137. A process as in Claim 136 further comprising thereafter dispensing
2 individual quantities of said pieces of ice to an operator of said ice dispenser
upon demand of said operator.

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138. A process as in Claim 126 further comprising

2 a. connecting said vacuum line in fluid communication into said ice conduit
at a first point of connection upstream of a second point of connection of said ice
4 conduit into said receptor, and spaced apart from said second point of
connection by an interval not greater than a distance that said ice pieces can
6 traverse under momentum imparted to them by their prior conveyance through
said conduit by said negative air pressure; and

8 b. conveying said ice pieces under that amount of force of said negative air
pressure at said first point of connection sufficient to cause said ice pieces to
10 continue to traverse entirely through said first conduit and into said receptor
without diversion of any ice pieces into said first vacuum line.

139. A process as in Claim 138 further comprising causing velocity of air at
2 said first point of connection and moving under said negative air pressure to be
diminished relative to velocity of said air in an immediately upstream portion of
4 said ice conduit by disposing said first point of connection in an expanded
internal breadth portion of said first hollow conduit.

140. A process as in Claim 139 further comprising forming said expanded
2 internal breadth portion of said hollow conduit with a length sufficiently great that
one portion of any liquid being conveyed through said conduit will be diverted
4 into said first vacuum line and another portion of said liquid will continue to
traverse through said ice conduit and into said receptor.

141. A process as in Claim 140 further comprising disposing a plurality of liquid
2 traps in said vacuum line downstream from said first point of connection and
removing successive quantities of said liquid from entrainment in an air stream
4 moving under said negative air pressure in successive ones of said plurality of
liquid traps, such that no quantity of said liquid remains entrained in said air
6 stream when said air stream reaches said vacuum pump.

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142. A process as in Claim 140 wherein said liquid comprises water.

143. A process as in Claim 140 wherein said liquid comprises a liquid cleaner
2 and said process further comprises introducing said liquid cleaner into said ice
conduit, conveying said liquid cleaner through said conduit by said negative air
4 pressure and contacting substantially all interior surfaces of said conduit for
removal of contaminants therefrom, such that said interior surfaces are cleaned
6 of said contaminants by passage of said liquid cleaner.

144. A process as in Claim 143 further comprising causing at least a portion
2 of said liquid cleaner also to pass through and contact substantially all interior
surfaces of at least one of said source of ice and said receptor, such that such
4 that said interior surfaces are cleaned of said contaminants by passage of said
liquid cleaner.

145. A process as in Claim 126 wherein said receptor comprises an ice
2 dispenser and further comprising detecting the presence of ice in said ice
dispenser.

146. A process as in Claim 145 further comprising determining the quantity of
2 ice so detected.

147. A process as in Claim 146 wherein said determining comprises
2 periodically measuring a parameter value of said ice dispenser which is
dependent upon said quantity of ice contained in said ice dispenser and from
4 which said quantity of said ice can be determined.

148. A process as in Claim 147 wherein said parameter comprises contained
2 ice weight, contained ice volume, temperature within said ice dispenser, ice
surface level within said ice dispenser or strain within the body of said ice
4 dispenser.

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149. A process as in Claim 146 further comprising determining a desired
2 minimum quantity of ice to be maintained in said ice dispenser, periodically
determining said quantity of ice so detected, comparing said quantity of ice
4 detected with said desired minimum quantity of ice, and if said quantity of ice
detected is less than said desired minimum quantity of ice, causing sufficient ice
6 to be conveyed to said ice dispenser to increase the quantity of ice present to at
least said desired minimum quantity of ice.

150. A process as in Claim 146 further comprising predetermining an
2 incremental quantity of ice to be delivered to said ice dispenser during each
conveyance period and causing said incremental quantity to be conveyed to said
4 ice dispenser when determination of said quantity of ice detected indicates that
an equivalent incremental quantity of ice has been removed from said ice
6 dispenser since the last previous conveyance of ice to said ice dispenser.

151. A process as in Claim 126 further comprising receiving ice pieces
2 delivered from said source of ice in at least partially bridged condition, and
unbridging said ice pieces prior to delivering said ice piece into said ice conduit.

152. A process as in Claim 151 further comprising simultaneously unbridging
2 said ice pieces and motivating said ice pieces toward said ice conduit to which
said ice pieces are delivered in unbridged condition.

153. A process as in Claim 151 wherein unbridging comprises mechanically
2 breaking ice bridges between individual ice pieces existing when said ice pieces
are delivered from said source of ice to said collector.

154. A process as in Claim 126 wherein said pieces of ice comprise cube ice,
2 flake ice, nugget ice, bridged ice, granular ice, chunk ice or crushed ice.

155. A process as in Claim 126 comprising conveying said ice through a
2 plurality of serially connected conduits to reach said receptor.

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156. A process as in Claim 126 comprising forming at least one serial
2 connection between two sequentially aligned conduits through a diverter.

157. A process as in Claim 156 further comprising disposing one of said two
2 sequentially aligned conduits as one of a plurality of conduits which can be
alternately connected to the other of said two sequentially aligned conduits
4 through said diverter.

158. A process as in Claim 126 comprising conveying said ice and vacuum
2 through a plurality of paired, serially connected conduits to reach said receptor.

159. A process as in Claim 158 comprising forming at least one serial
2 connection between two sequentially aligned paired ice and vacuum conduits
through a diverter.

160. A process as in Claim 159 further comprising disposing one of said two
2 sequentially aligned paired ice and vacuum conduits as one of a plurality of
paired ice and vacuum conduits which can be alternately connected to the other
4 of said two sequentially aligned paired ice and vacuum conduits through said
diverter.

161. A process as in Claim 160 wherein said plurality of paired ice and vacuum
2 conduits comprises two, three or four paired ice and vacuum conduits.

162. A process as in Claim 127 wherein said receptor comprises an air lock
2 device and said process further comprises providing for said air lock device an
air communication connection to a source of pressurized air on a downstream
4 side thereof and ice and air communication with another conduit extending from
said downstream side and having an outlet end distal to said air lock device, for
6 passage of said pressurized air, and causing ice to enter said air lock device

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8 from said ice conduit and pass therethrough to encounter pressurized air moving
at high velocity on said downstream said and become entrained in said
pressurized air moving at high velocity and be propelled through said another
10 conduit and thereby be dispersed at high speed from said outlet end of said
another conduit.

163. A process as in Claim 162 further comprising providing as said source of
2 pressurized air an air compressor, a blower or an air exhaust of said vacuum
pump.

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ABSTRACT

Vacuum pneumatic conveying apparatus and method are described to provide for a simple, economical, convenient (and preferably automatic) system for conveying ice on an as-required basis from a source such as an ice maker to one or more receptors at locations remote from that source. The system can be configured such that dispensing locations can be added or eliminated from the system or temporarily taken "off line" from the system without the need to change the basic system configuration or the central ice providing apparatus. The apparatus in various embodiments includes an ice source, a conveying conduit from the source to the receptor, a vacuum pump for moving the ice through the conduit by vacuum, and the receptor to collect the conveyed ice. The receptor may be an ice/beverage dispenser, an accumulator for retention and discharge to further devices, an intermediate storage dispenser, or an air lock device from where the ice can be projected over significant distances. Ice and vacuum may simultaneously be routed into different branched routes, utilizing a unique diverter/air shifter with the capability of providing routing to up to four different routes. Appropriate sensors and controllers, which may be microprocessor-based, may be used to automate the system. The entire system is easily cleanable. The system is advantageously used by restaurants, groceries, hotels and motels, hospitals, laboratories, and many other establishments where the providing of ice at various locations is desirable or required.

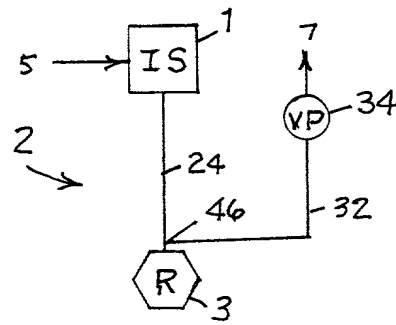


FIG. 1

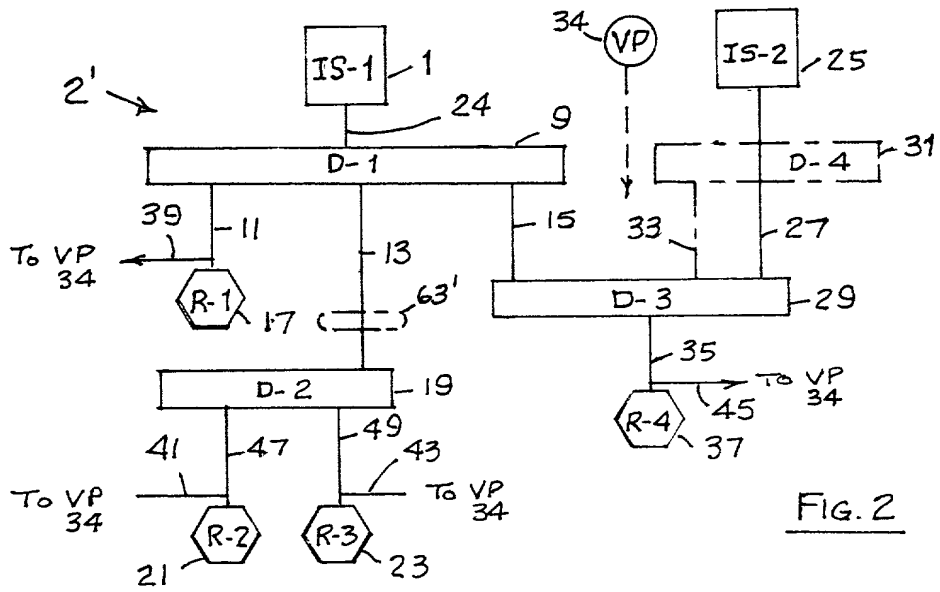


FIG. 2

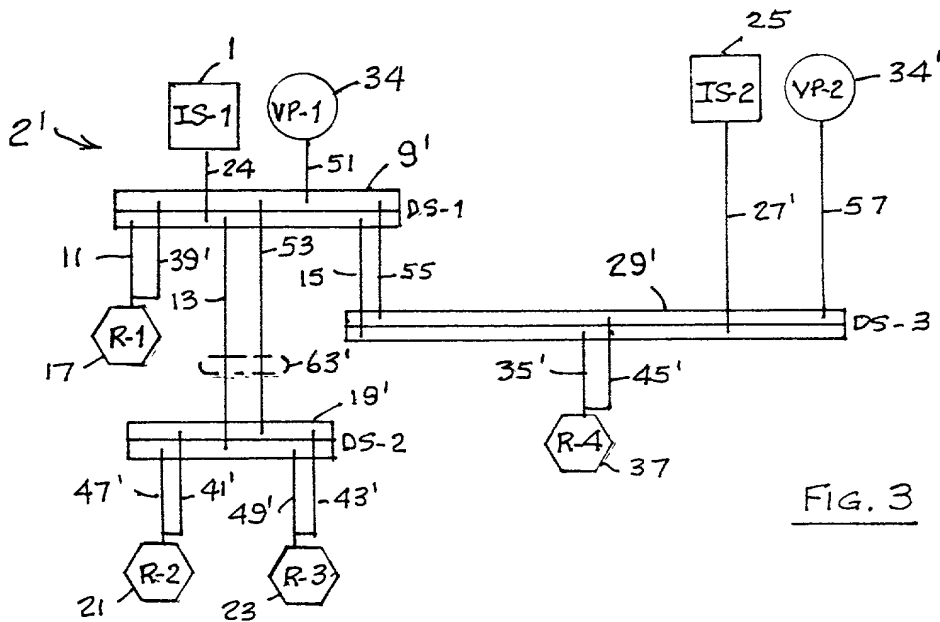


FIG. 3

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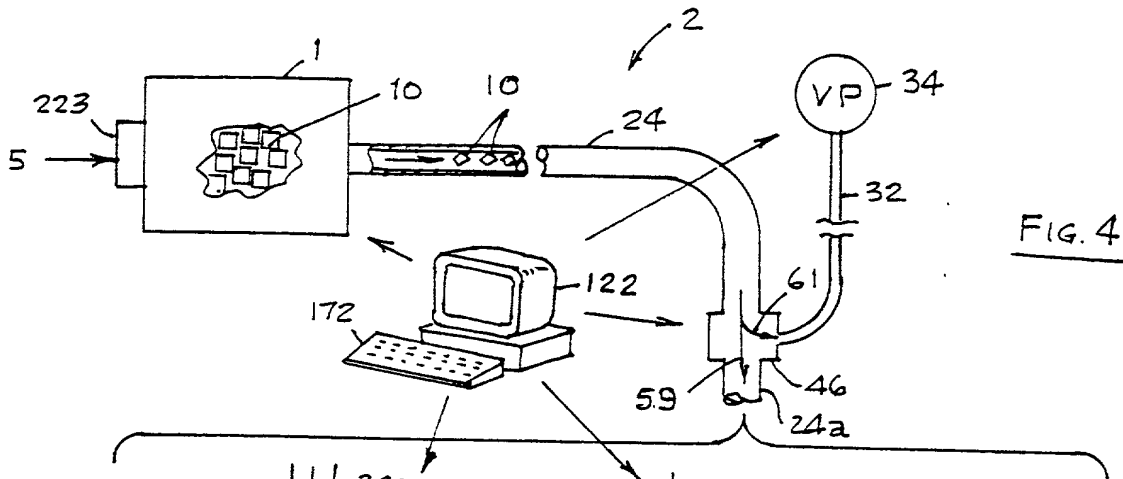
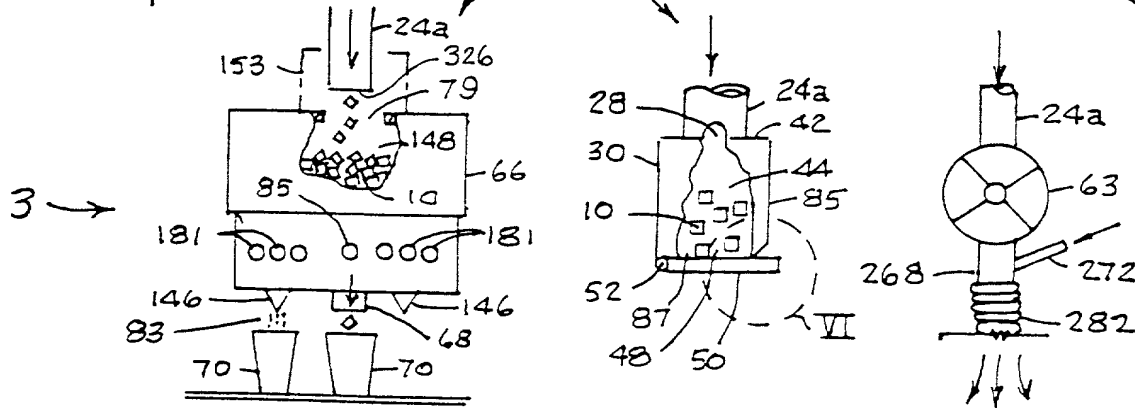


FIG. 4



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FIG. 6

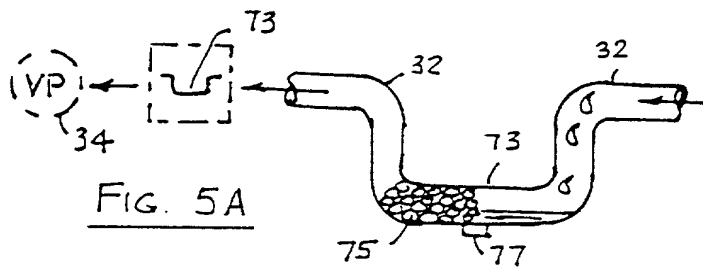


FIG. 5A

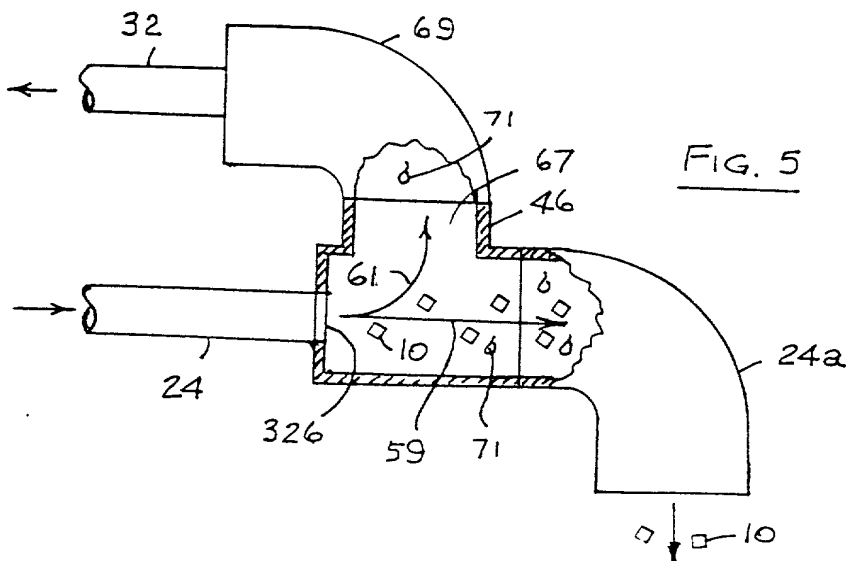
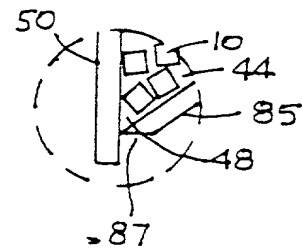
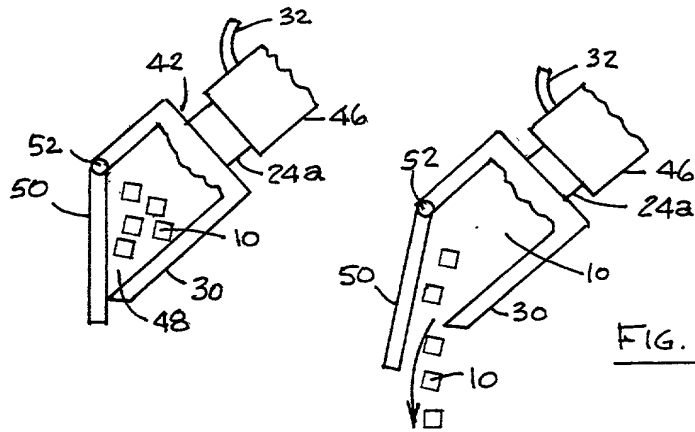
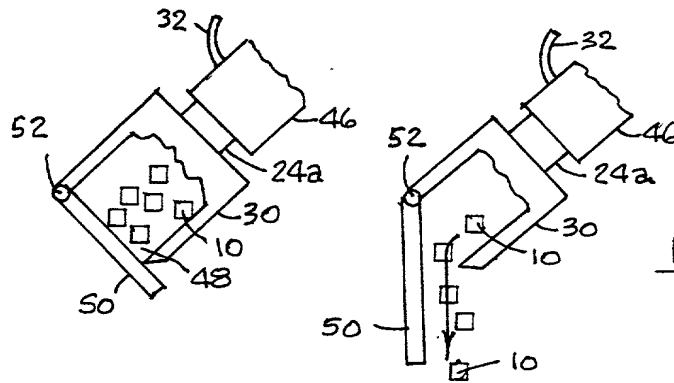
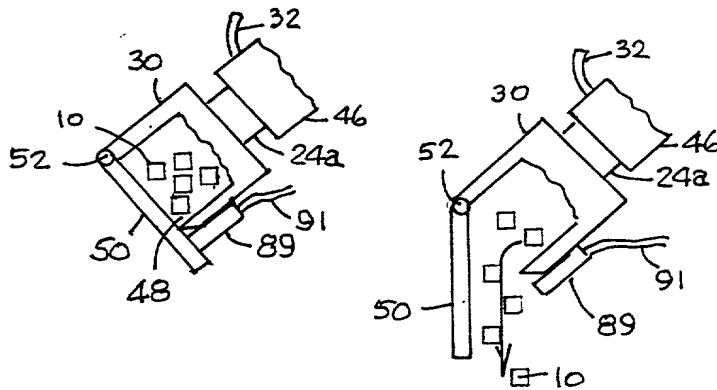


FIG. 5

FIG. 7AFIG. 7BFIG. 8AFIG. 8BFIG. 9AFIG. 9B

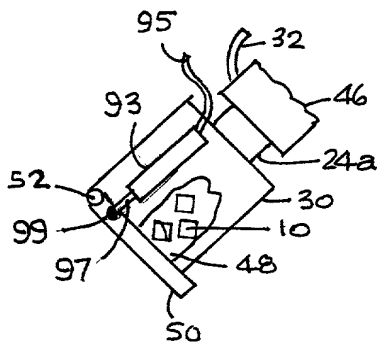


FIG. 10A

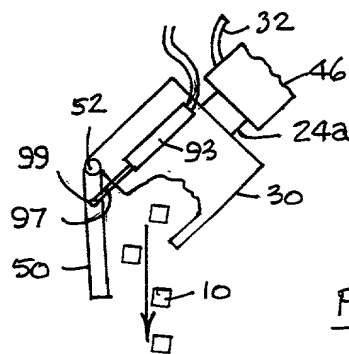


FIG. 10B

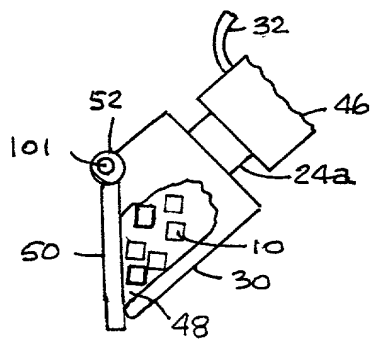


FIG. 11A

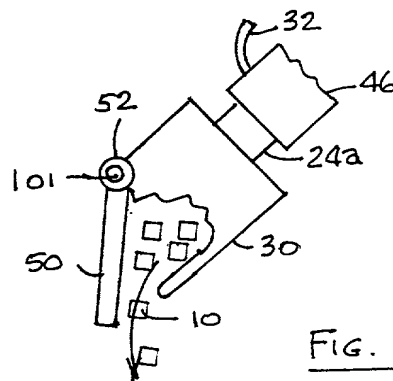


FIG. 11B

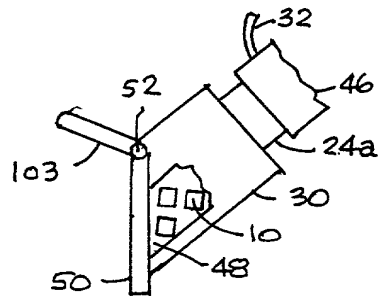


FIG. 12A

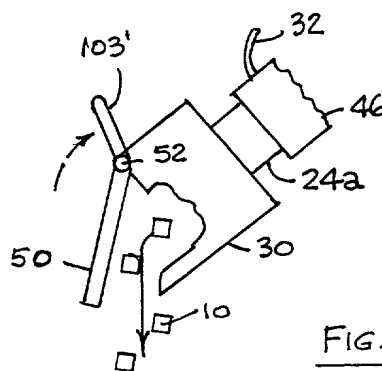
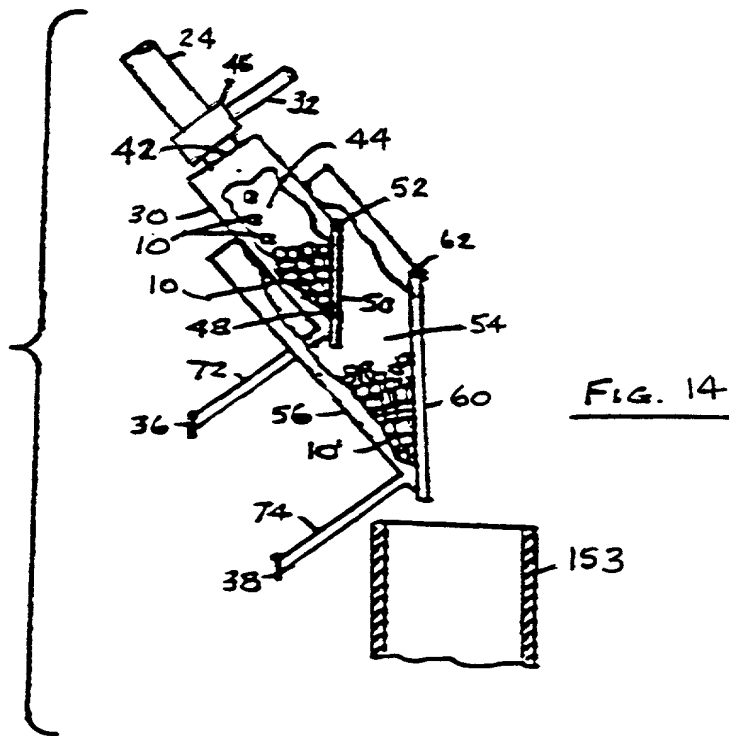
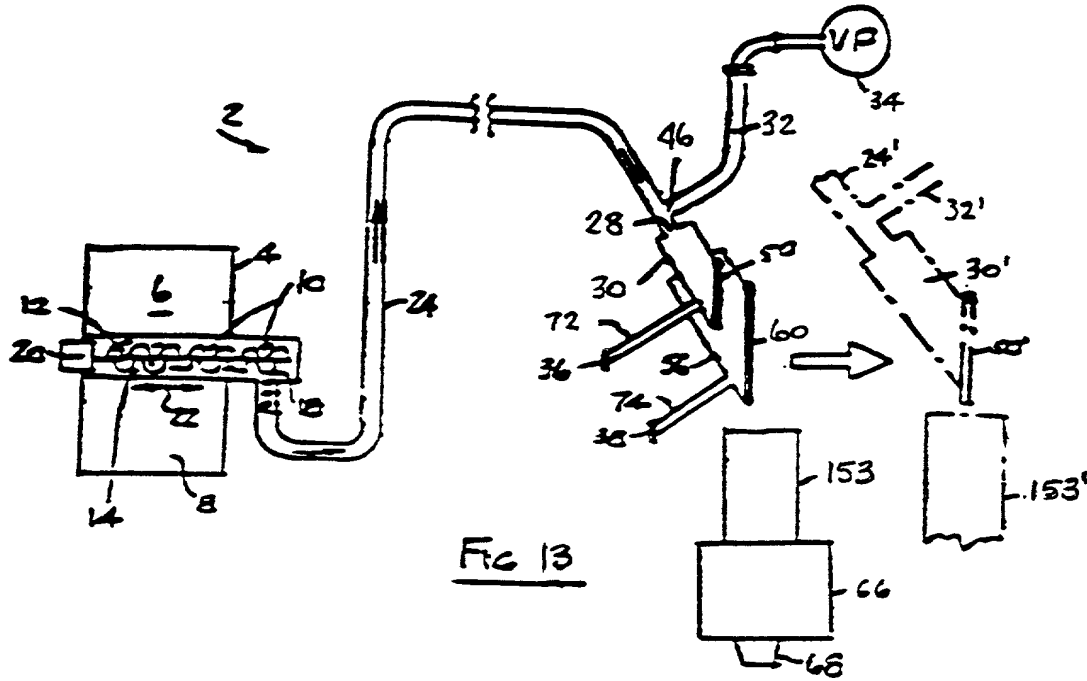
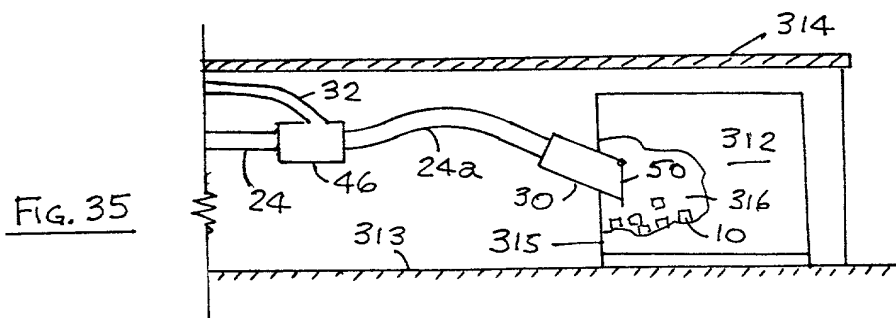
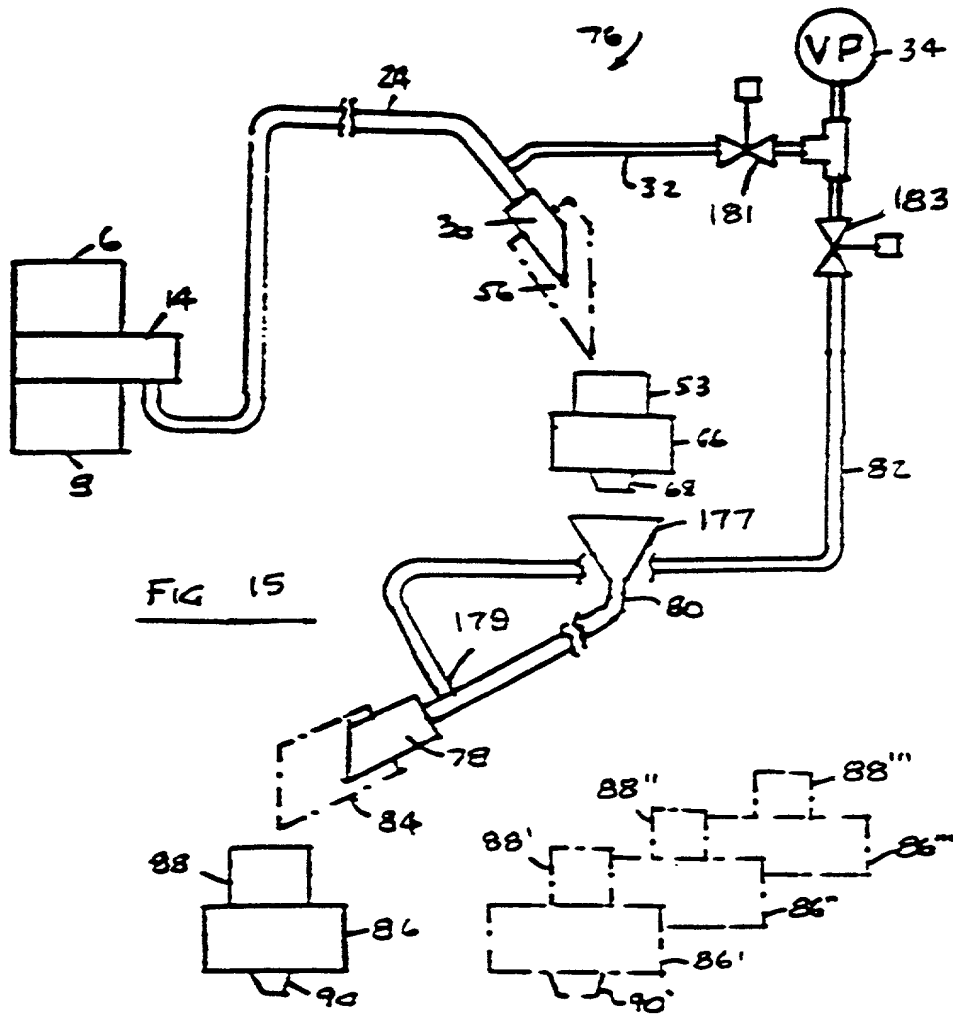


FIG. 12B

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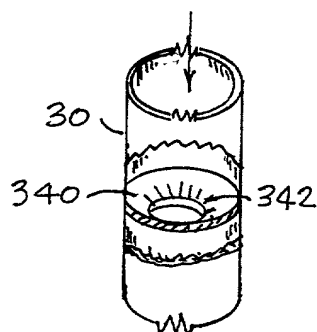


FIG. 36A

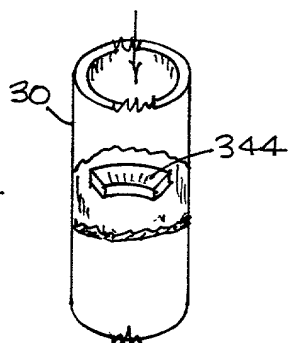


FIG. 36B

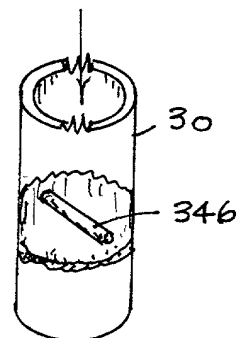


FIG. 36C

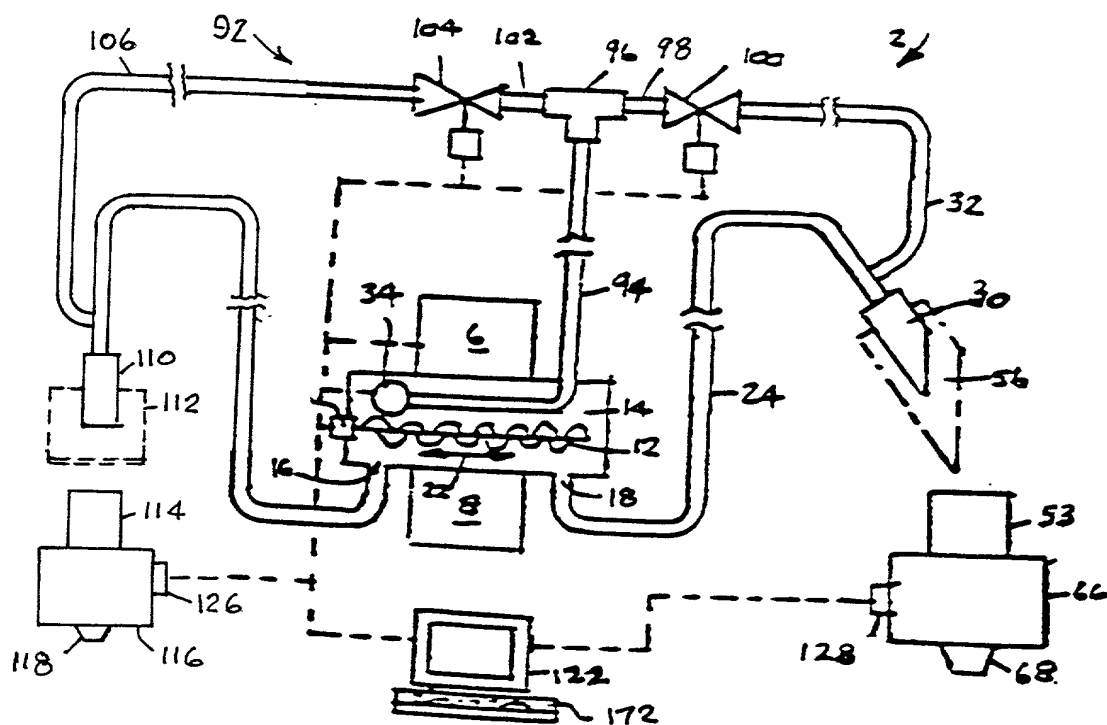


FIG 16

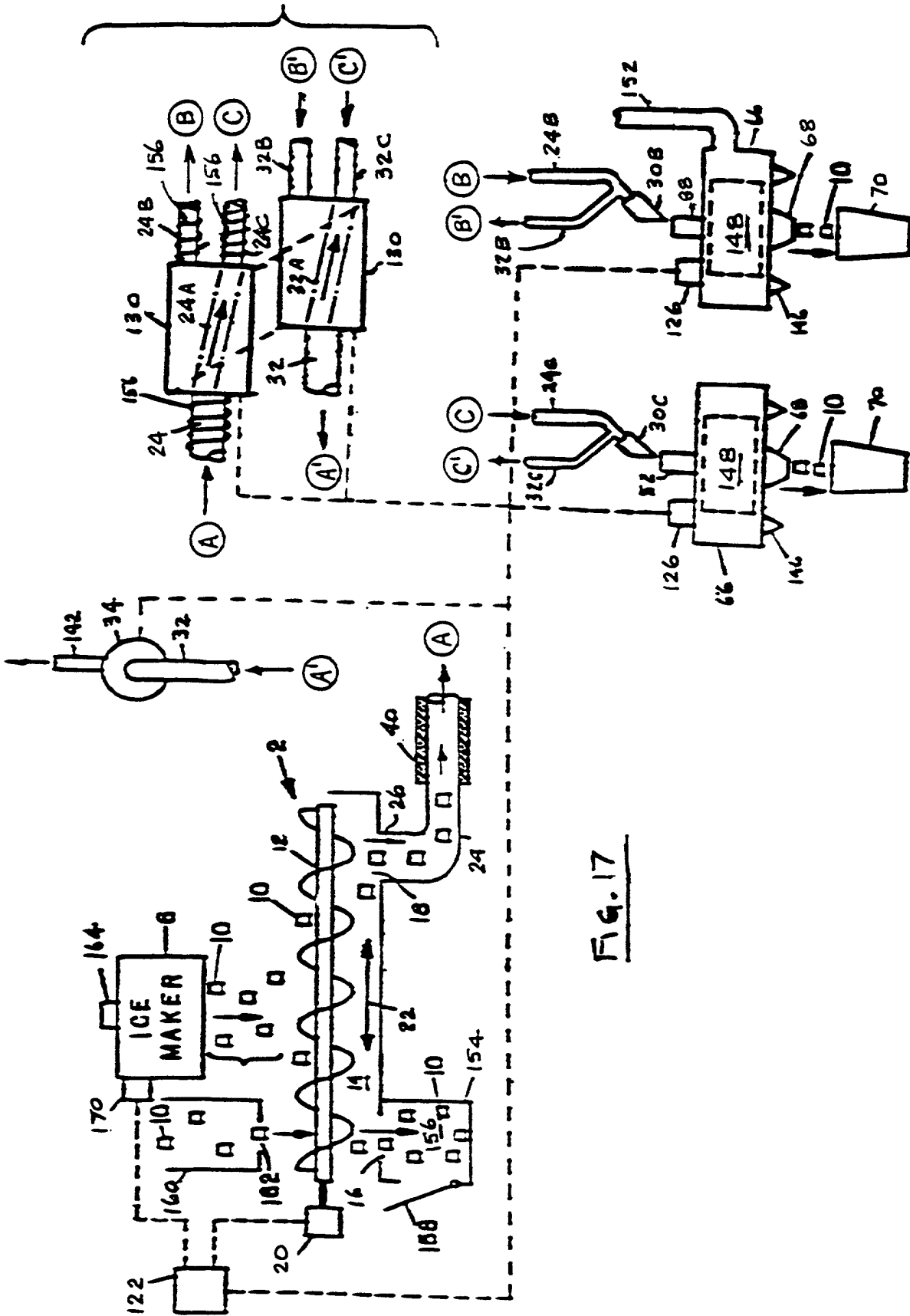
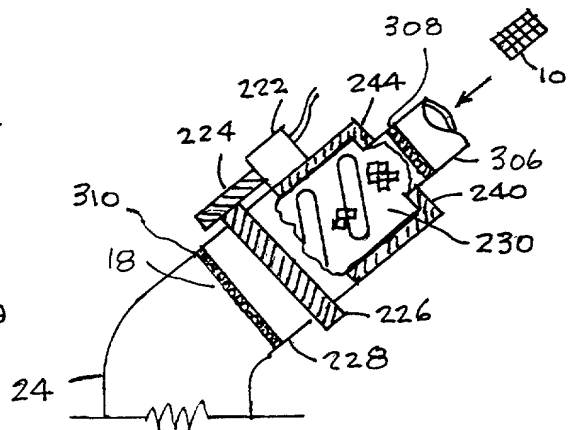
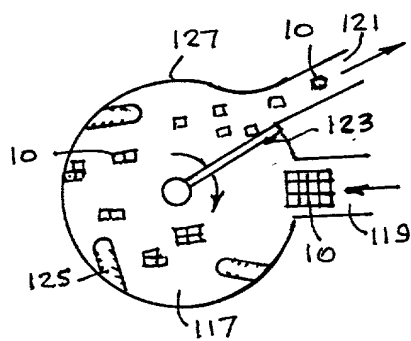
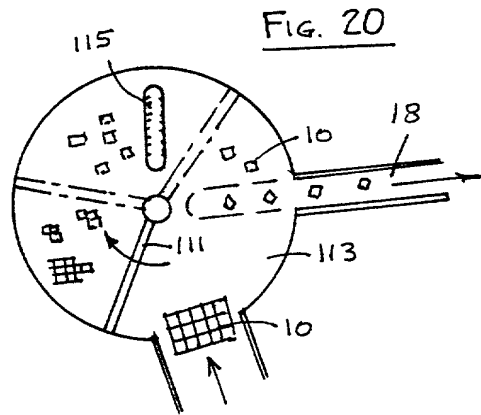
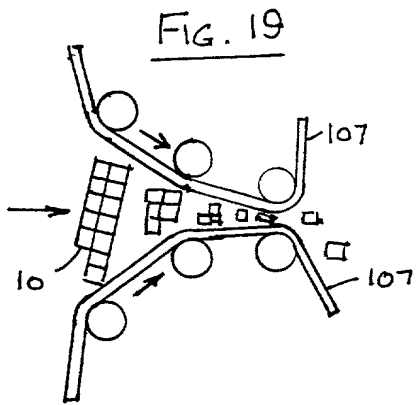
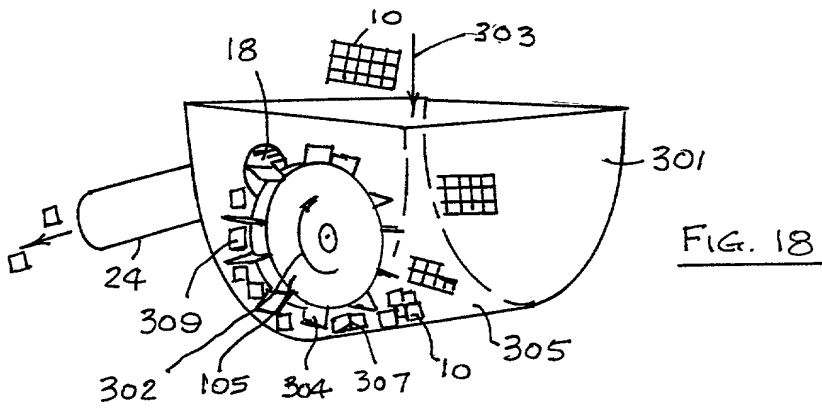
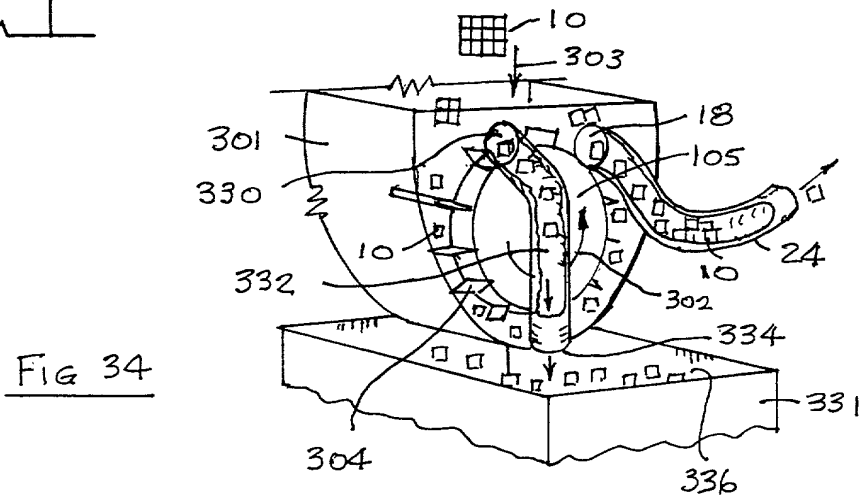
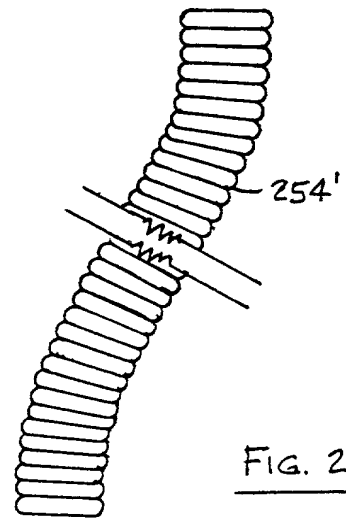
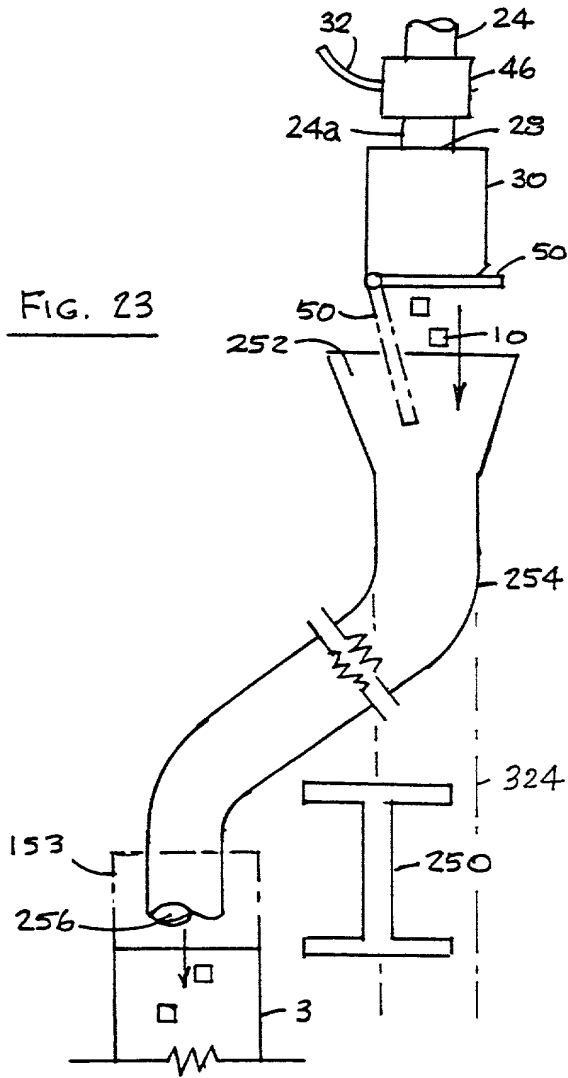
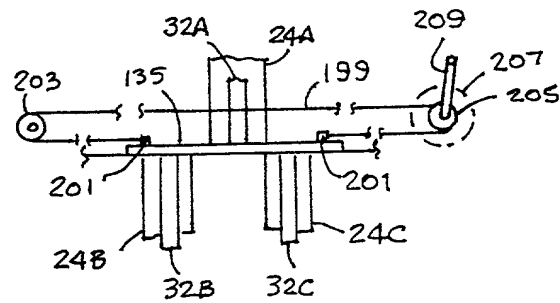
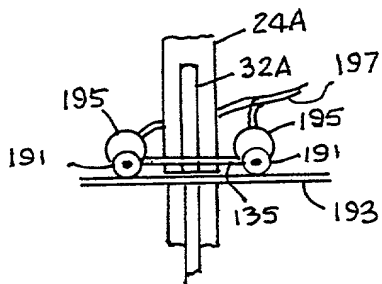
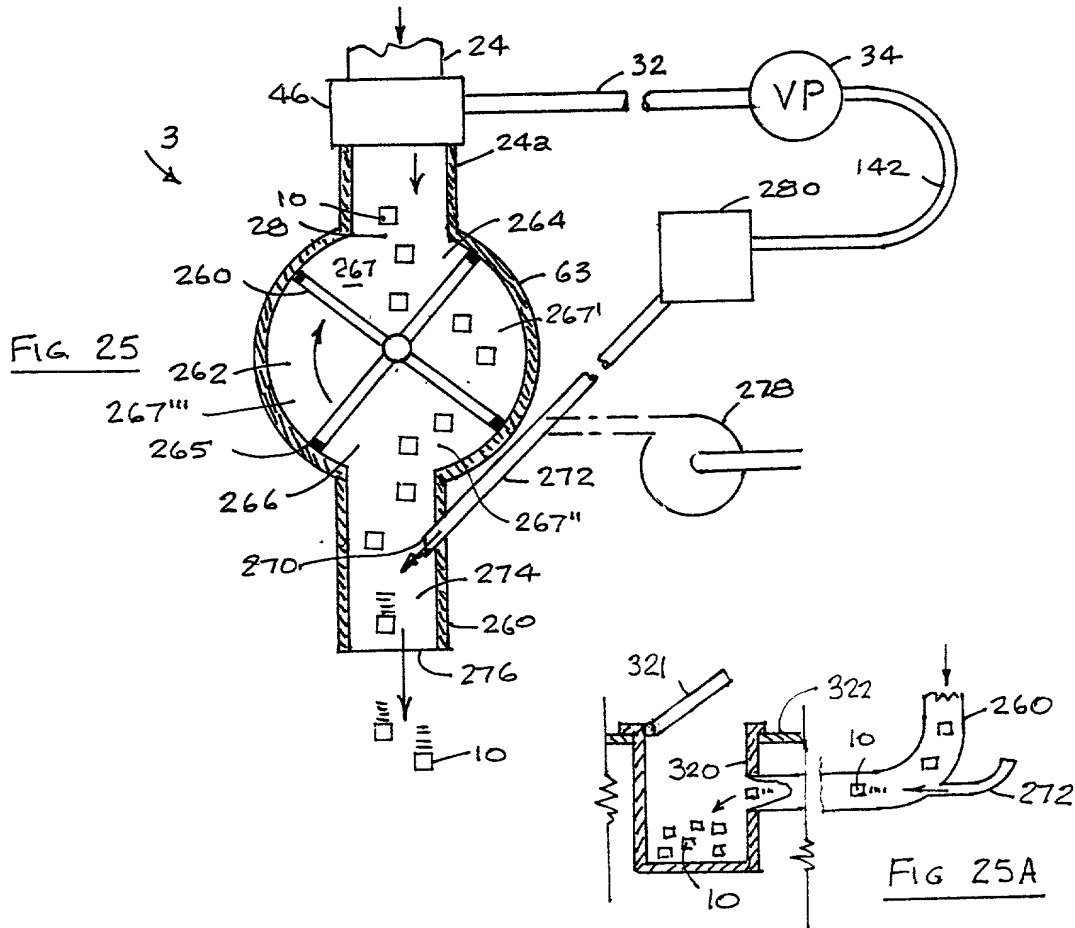


Fig. 17







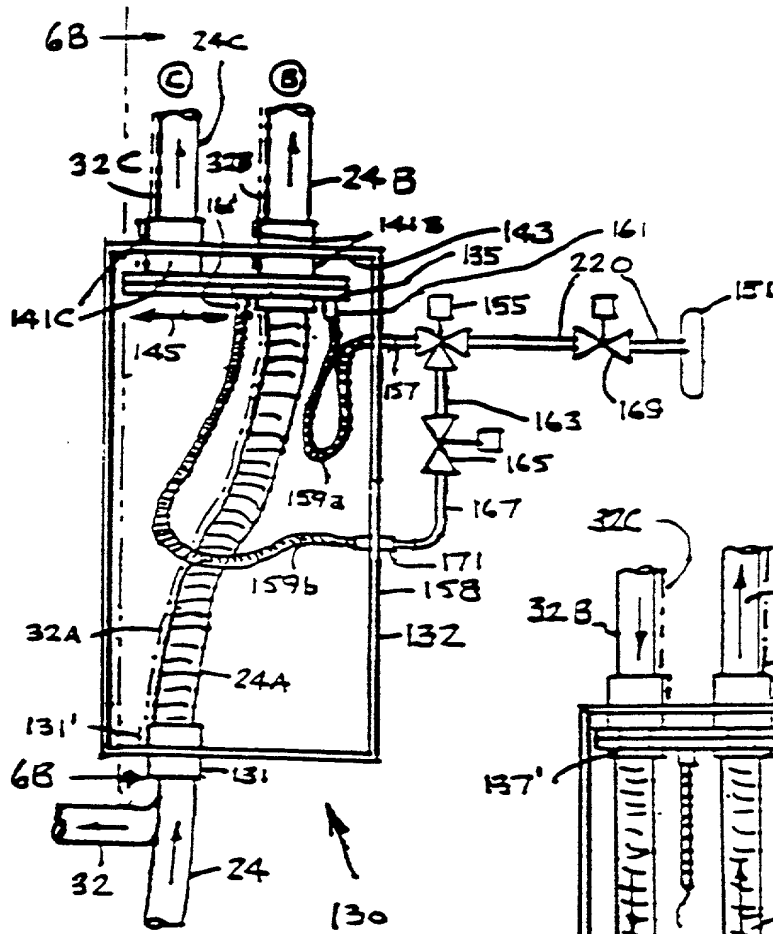


FIG. 26A

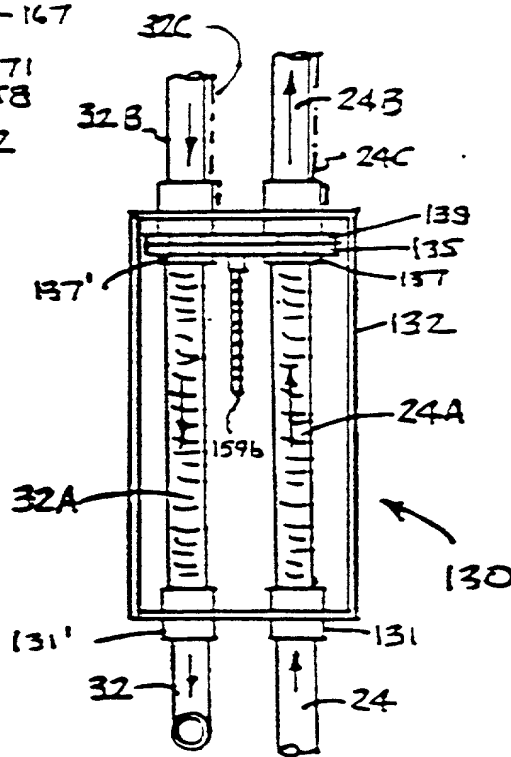


FIG. 26B

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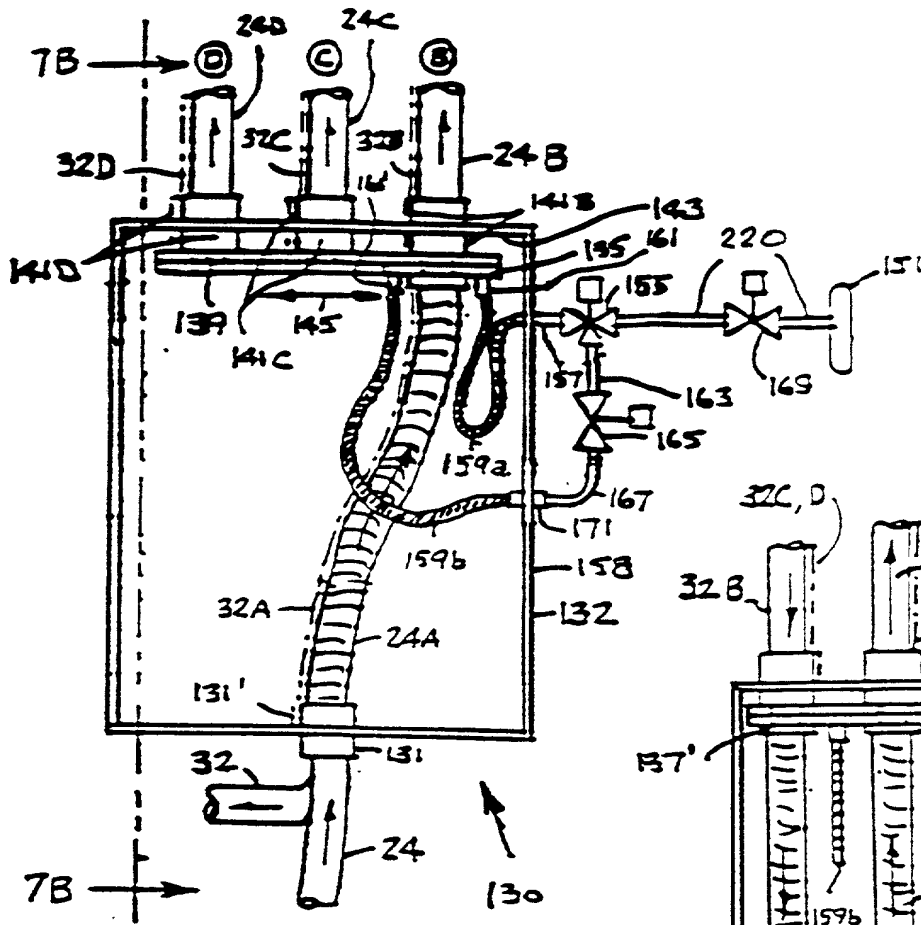


FIG. 27A

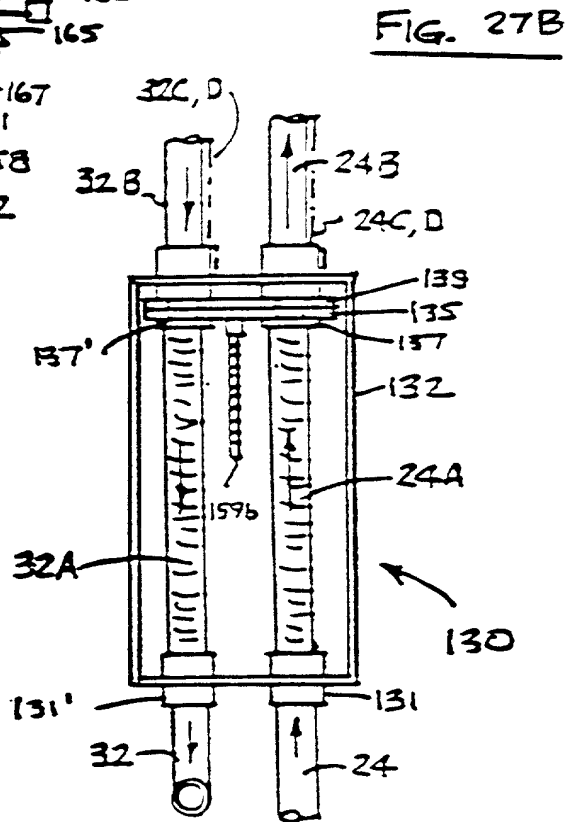


FIG. 27B

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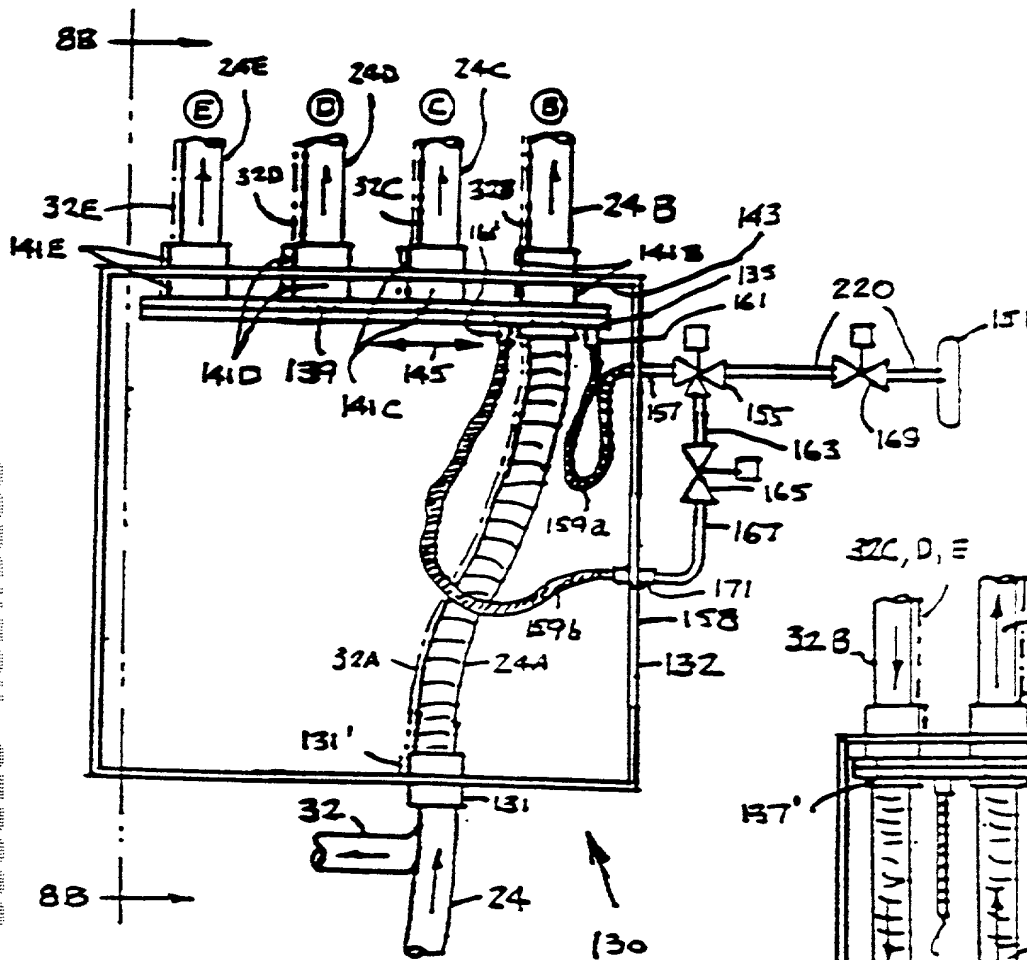


FIG. 28A

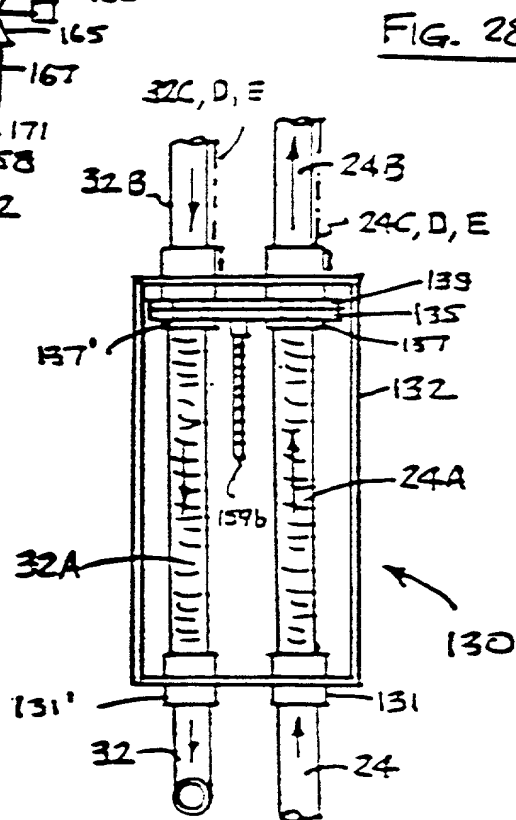


FIG. 28B

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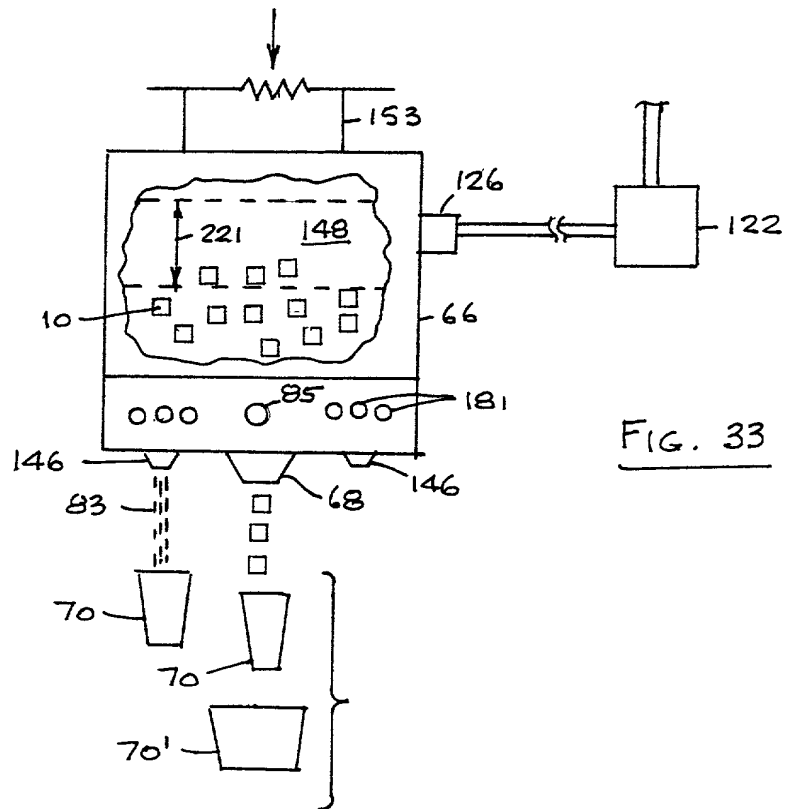


FIG. 33

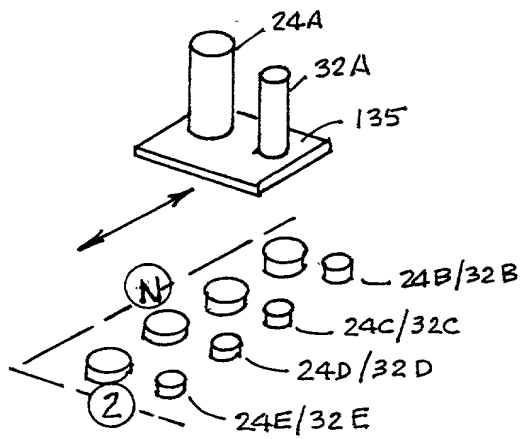


FIG. 29

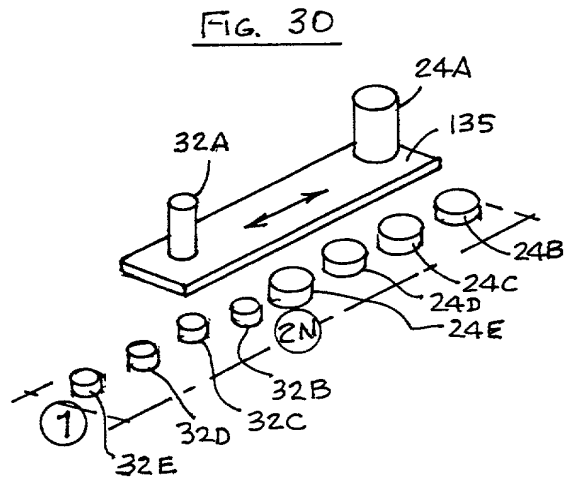


FIG. 30

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing <input type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing	Attorney Docket	7480PA1CP2
	First Named Inventor	J. ERIC BERGE et al.
	COMPLETE IF KNOWN	
	Application Number	Unknown
	Filing Date	Herewith
	Group Art Unit	Unknown
	Examiner Name	Unknown

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

VACUUM PNEUMATIC SYSTEM FOR CONVEYANCE OF ICE

(Title of the Invention)

the specification of which

☒ is attached hereto

OR

☐ was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY) (if applicable.)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Numbers	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached?	
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			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto

DECLARATION - Utility or Design Patent Application

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Patent Application Number	PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)
09/207,075		12/07/1998	
09/128,050.		08/03/1998	

☐ Additional U.S. or PCT international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. Registered practitioner(s) name/registration number listed below

Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
NEIL F. MARTIN JOHN L. HALLER JAMES W. MCCLAIN	23,088 27,795 24,536	ELEANOR M. MUSICK	35,623

Direct all correspondence to:

Attorney Name	JAMES W. MCCLAIN				
Address	BROWN, MARTIN, HALLER & MCCLAIN, LLP				
Address	1660 UNION STREET				
City	SAN DIEGO	State	CALIFORNIA	ZIP	92101
Country	USA	Telephone	(619) 238-0999	Fax	(619) 238-0062

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR: ☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor

Given Name (first and middle [if any])			Last Name		
J. ERIC			BERGE		
Inventor's Signature	<i>J. Eric BERGE</i>		Date	7-18-99	
Residence: City	IRVINE	State	CA	Country	U.S.A.
Post Office Address	19181 SIERRA MARIA				
Post Office Address					
City	IRVINE	State	CA	Zip	92612
				Country	U.S.A.

NAME OF SECOND INVENTOR: ☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor

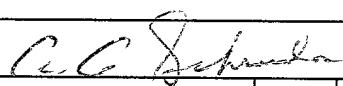
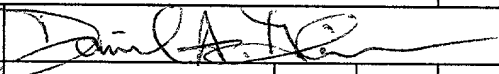
Given Name (first and middle [if any])			Last Name		
GLENN S			SEAMARK		
Inventor's Signature	<i>Glenn S. Seamark</i>		Date	7-18-99	
Residence City	LAKE FOREST	State	CA	Country	U.S.A.
Post Office Address	24782 VIA PRINCESA				
Post Office Address					
City	LAKE FOREST	State	CA	Zip	92630
				Country	U.S.A.

☒ Additional Inventors are being named on the supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto.

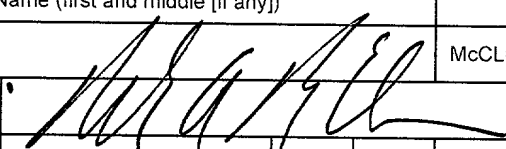
550667 4649560

DECLARATION

ADDITIONAL INVENTOR(S) Supplemental Sheet Page 3 of 3

Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:		<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor							
Given Name (first and middle [if any])					Family Name or Surname				
ALFRED A.					SCHOEDER				
Inventor's Signature						Date		7-28-99	
Residence City	SAN ANTONIO	State	TX	Country	U.S.A.	Citizenship	U.S.		
Post Office Address		2811 WHISPER FAWN							
Post Office Address									
City	SAN ANTONIO	State	TX	Zip	78230	Country	U.S.A.		
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:		<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor							
Given Name (first and middle [if any])					Family Name or Surname				
MARK A					McCLURE				
Inventor's Signature						Date			
Residence City	CHINO HILLS	State	CA	Country	U.S.A.	Citizenship	U.S.		
Post Office Address		13194 BELLA VISTA COURT							
Post Office Address									
City	CHINO HILLS	State	CA	Zip	91709	Country	U.S.A.		
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:		<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor							
Given Name (first and middle [if any])					Family Name or Surname				
DANIEL A					GLIMN				
Inventor's Signature						Date		7/28/99	
Residence City	ANAHEIM HILLS	State	CA	Country	U.S.A.	Citizenship	U.S.		
Post Office Address		8230 BLACKWILLOW CIRCLE, #202							
Post Office Address									
City	ANAHEIM HILLS	State	CA	Zip	92808	Country	U.S.A.		

DECLARATION	ADDITIONAL INVENTOR(S) Supplemental Sheet Page 3 of 3
--------------------	---

Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:		<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor						
Given Name (first and middle [if any])					Family Name or Surname			
ALFRED A					SCHOEDER			
Inventor's Signature					Date			
Residence City	SAN ANTONIO	State	TX	Country	U S A	Citizenship	U S.	
Post Office Address		2811 WHISPER FAWN						
Post Office Address								
City	SAN ANTONIO	State	TX	Zip	78230	Country	U.S.A	
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:		<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor						
Given Name (first and middle [if any])					Family Name or Surname			
MARK A.					McCLURE			
Inventor's Signature					Date		7/28/99	
Residence City	CHINO HILLS	State	CA	Country	U.S.A	Citizenship	U S.	
Post Office Address		13194 BELLA VISTA COURT						
Post Office Address								
City	CHINO HILLS	State	CA	Zip	91709	Country	U.S.A.	
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:		<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor						
Given Name (first and middle [if any])					Family Name or Surname			
DANIEL A					GLIMN			
Inventor's Signature					Date			
Residence City	ANAHEIM HILLS	State	CA	Country	U S A	Citizenship	U S.	
Post Office Address		8230 BLACKWILLOW CIRCLE, #202						
Post Office Address								
City	ANAHEIM HILLS	State	CA	Zip	92808	Country	U.S.A	